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North Korea Rejects Plan For Reactors From Seoul

Surprise Setback to Pact Leads U.S. to Question Pyongyang's Pledge

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea rejected a draft U.S. contract spelling out terms for the construction of two light-water nuclear reactors on its territory because Washington insists that the reactors be supplied by South Korea according to senior U.S. officials.

The rebuff over the weekend was an unexpected setback to U.S. efforts to carry out the central element of the comprehensive nuclear accord that Washington reached with Pyongyang in October. The rejection has also raised new questions in Washington about North Korea's overall commitment to carrying out the accord, the officials said.

It was unclear whether the North's position represented a major stumbling block to carrying out the accord or merely a bargaining tactic. Additional talks are scheduled for next month.

Under the accord, Washington pledged to arrange for financing and construction of the twin reactors to compensate North Korea for dismantling its present nuclear program, which U.S. and allied officials maintained was designed to produce an arsenal of nuclear weapons.

During its long negotiations with Washington, Pyongyang objected for a time to letting Seoul assume a central role in the reactor project, U.S. officials said. But Washington was able to wear down North Korea's resistance by pointing out repeatedly that no other nation was willing to finance the bulk of the project.

By the time the accord was signed, the officials said, North Korean negotiators clearly understood that South Korea's financial contribution was conditioned on being named the principal reactor supplier. But the understanding was not spelled out in the text of the accord, a circumstance that U.S. officials said stemmed only from their desire to avoid unduly complicating the negotiations.

The U.S. officials said that, as a result, they were surprised when a senior North Korean Economics Ministry official told his U.S. counterpart during contract talks in Berlin last week that Pyongyang could not agree to language clearly identifying Seoul as the supplier.

"They are still fighting that issue," an official said, speaking on condition that he not be named. Another official said that North Korea evidently objected to the depiction of South Korea out of national pride, noting that the two nations have never formally declared an end to hostilities after the 1950-53 Korean War.

U.S. officials suggested that the accord might not be carried out if North Korea did not eventually relent.

The reactors must be of South Korean

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Women in Kuito, Angola, clearing rubble from the road in front of the colonial-era governor's palace.

After Kazakh Dream, Russians Face Reality of 'Home'

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

AKMOLA, Kazakhstan — Vyacheslav and Tatiana Shapkin, Russians born in Kazakhstan, have had enough. The state collective farm where they live has not paid them in six months. They are selling everything they own.

They are doing what 300,000 other ethnic Russians in Kazakhstan did in 1994: They are moving back to a Russia they barely know.

The Shapkis are part of one of the largest migrations in the world since the end of the Cold War — the quiet, humiliating flight of nearly 3 million Russians in the last

three years from the former Soviet empire to a Russia that does not much want them, except as a focus for nationalist propaganda. Their departure is stripping the struggling and newly independent countries like Kazakhstan of talent and of their multinational character.

"Here we're hanging between earth and sky," said Mr. Shapkin, 33, sitting in the crowded office of Lada, or "Concord," a Slavic association that will bring their internal passports to the Russian Embassy in the capital, Alma-Ata, and register them as Russian citizens.

"It may be more or less O.K. in the cities, but in the countryside we've become the hostages of politicians," he added. "There's new pressure every day from Kazakh nationalists."

Problems are mounting high in northern Kazakhstan, which is dominated by ethnic Russians and hence one of the most important fault lines from the former Soviet Union. There is much tinder for those who want to set it afire to begin reordering the post-Soviet world into a Slavic empire, splitting Kazakhstan.

Russian nationalists from Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn to Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, who grew up in Alma-Ata, regard the border between the two countries as both fake and temporary, and usually refer to this region as "southern Siberia."

But even centrist Russians regard oil- and mineral-

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AGENDA

Clinton Intervenes in Baseball Strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton, said to be "exasperated," summoned major league baseball players and team owners to the White House on Tuesday after a mediator failed to make progress in the player

strike. Mr. Clinton had met with the mediator, W.J. Usery, who presented his proposal to resolve the dispute. The plans were not made public, and it was not clear what Mr. Clinton could do.

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An American in Haiti/Duty or Poor Judgment?

Officer Faces Court-Martial After 'Rights Inspection'

By Anna Husarska
Washington Post Service

WAshington — President Bill Clinton's justification for U.S. military intervention in Haiti in September — to protect the human rights of Haitians — was often pooh-poohed as rhetorical, a dressing-up of the more mundane mission: preventing Haitian refugees from reaching U.S. shores. For many Americans, Mr. Clinton's words were pure wind.

Not for Captain Lawrence P. Rockwood. Captain Rockwood, a counterintelligence officer in the 10th Mountain Division of the U.S. Army, took his commander in chief at his word, believing he had the duty to protect the human rights of *Haitians come what may*. As a result Captain Rockwood will be court-martialed.

The conflict is simple and timeless. Captain Rockwood's "officer evaluation report," dated Nov. 21, 1994, and signed by his superiors states: "CPT Rockwood demonstrated exceedingly poor professional judgment on 30 SEP 94 by failing to report to duty, leaving the JTF [Joint Task Force] compound without authorization and going to Port-au-Prince National Penitentiary and demanding to conduct human rights inspections without the authority of the Commander of the Joint Task Force."

Captain Rockwood, citing both General George C. Marshall — his military hero — and the Dalai Lama — his spiritual teacher — says that a good soldier cannot be blindly obedient. He likes to quote the judge at the trial of Lieutenant William Calley, accused of ordering the *My Lai* massacre in Vietnam, who said, "A soldier is a reasoning agent, obliged to respond, not as a machine, but as a person."

Why would an officer in good standing knowingly risk a 15-year career aggressively pursuing human rights violations beyond the wishes of his superiors? Perhaps because when Captain Rockwood was a little boy, his father, also a military intelligence officer, spanked him for accepting the part of "Nazi" in a neighborhood war game.

Or because, as he said in a recent interview, his father took him on a trip to Dachau a few years later and told him about how he had helped liberate another concentration camp in Czechoslovakia during World War II.

"So now I did not want American troops to pull up at the Haitian equivalent of Auschwitz and declare that what was going on inside was none of our business," he said in a matter-of-fact tone.

Flashback to August 1994: Captain Rockwood participates in the planning of future Operation Uphold Democracy at Fort Drum in upstate New York. In gathering material, he asks the intelligence librarian for anything pertaining to possible sources of problems in Haiti. Most of the material he receives is about opponents of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide who were "necklaced" by his supporters. Very little concerns the widespread violence against pro-Aristide people.

One day Captain Rockwood sees a recent issue of Foreign Policy magazine and reads an article about Haiti. The author, Ian Martin, happens to be the director for human rights of the OAS/UN Civilian Mission in Haiti. Captain Rockwood incorporates Mr. Martin's information into his briefings: Now he has specific data on violence against Aristide supporters.

Captain Rockwood requests information from the Pentagon's Intelligence Center on the conditions of all known confinement facilities in Haiti. It is Aug. 10.

On Sept. 15, President Clinton speaks to the nation on Haiti: "I watched our commander in chief from the Oval Office ... define our national interest in Haiti as (1) 'stopping brutal atrocities' in Haiti, (2) securing American borders, (3) stability and restoring democracy and (4) upholding U.S. credibility in the world." Captain Rockwood subsequently writes to Major General David

C. Meade, the commander of the Multinational Forces in Haiti. "I noted at the time that the president's first 'national interest' was directly related to human rights and coincided with your published intent of providing a 'safe and stable environment for the return of democracy.'

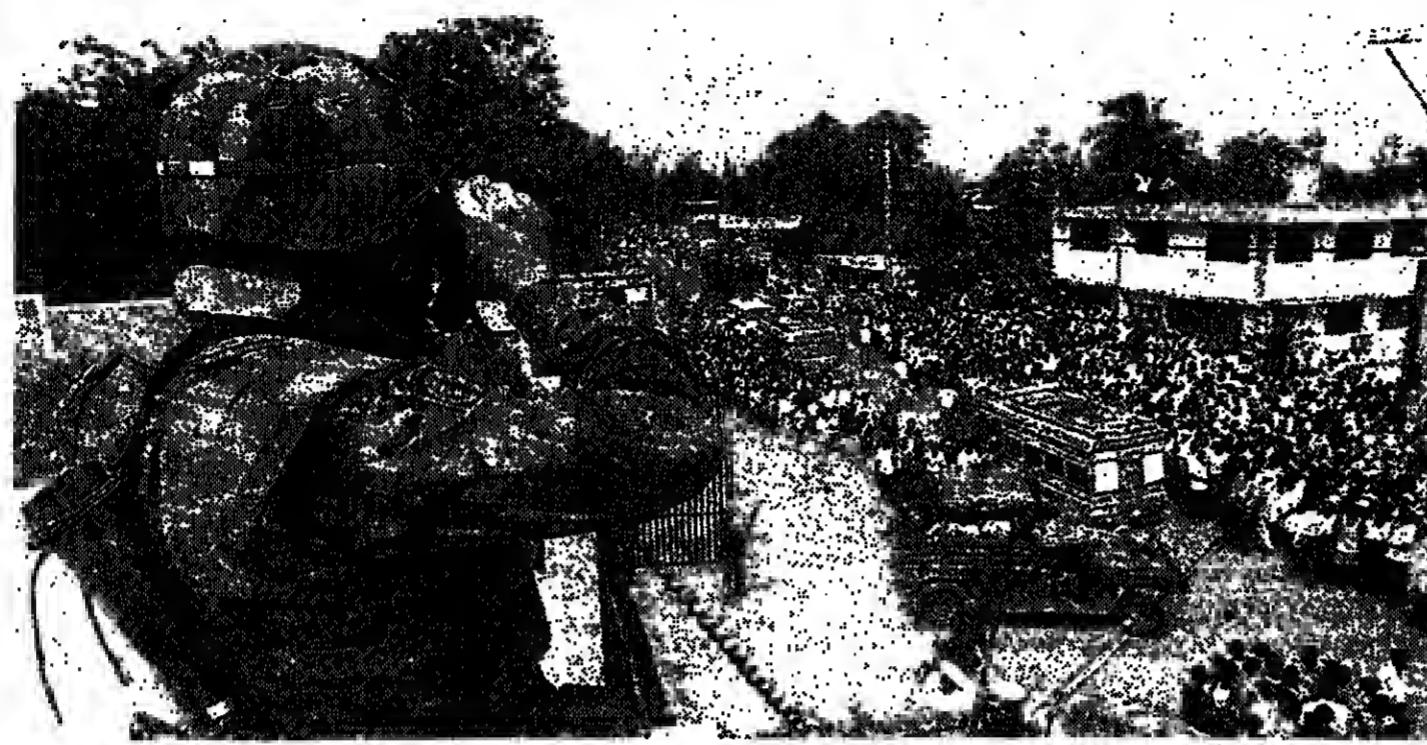
In the first week of the U.S. presence in Haiti, U.S. soldiers watch without intervening as violence breaks out in the streets of Port-

au-Prince. teams cannot ride to town without protection. So he asks the military police to escort them. The military police decline, noting that their mission is restricted to patrolling and monitoring police stations.

Sept. 27, it should be recalled, is the day U.S. troops arrive in the southwestern town of Les Cayes and discover a prison where more than 30 men are crammed into a small cell. One invalid in the prison has lain for so long

continued inexcusable loss of human life." He decides to go to the major prison in Port-au-Prince on his own. At 5 P.M., he leaves a note on his cot explaining his action.

Unable to lie to the guards at the gate to the military compound, he jumps the wall, eludes the sentries and finds himself in the slums near the capital's airport. He negotiates a ride with the driver of a pickup truck who takes him to the heart of the city, where he is



A U.S. soldier surveying Haitians in Port-au-Prince in October, shortly after American troops, including Captain Lawrence P. Rockwood, landed. The captain is facing a court-martial for inspecting a prison for human rights violations without permission.

au-Prince. This is, according to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John M. Shalikashvili, because American forces are "not in a business" of "resolving or quelling any demonstrations" unless they threaten "the overall stability and security of our multinational forces."

Indeed, when Captain Rockwood assumes his duties in Haiti on Sept. 23, he is informed that "force protection" is to be the focus of the Multinational Forces' efforts. He is puzzled by the discrepancy between this minimalist goal and the more noble priorities expressed by Mr. Clinton. The explanation, which Captain Rockwood ignores at the time, is that when the president's speech was translated into orders composed by the MNF commander, the mission's priority shifted from human rights protection to "force protection."

Yet, most of the intelligence Captain Rockwood is receiving centers on human rights violations against residents of the slums of Port-au-Prince, not threats directed against the U.S. troops. On the morning of Sept. 25, he meets with the chaplain of his unit to discuss reports on deteriorating human rights conditions, but the chaplain does not want to get involved in a "political" problem.

The next evening Captain Rockwood complains to the staff judge advocate in the army's legal department about the lack of positive action by the U.S. forces in support of human rights. (The log of the staff judge advocate's office will be included as evidence in the court martial.) It says about "CPT Rockwood seemed very concerned about alleged human rights violations going on in Haiti."

Captain Rockwood learns that, in the two weeks since the arrival of U.S. forces, no one has accounted for prisoners who had been taken by the ousted government. He tries and fails to get the Civil/Military Operations Center interested in surveying the local penitentiaries.

On the evening of Sept. 27, Captain Rockwood attempts to organize an intelligence team to investigate these prisons, but such

is in the same position that some of his skin has rotted off.

The same evening Captain Rockwood, who is receiving operational reports from Les Cayes, appeals to a UN military observer and is told that the representative of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees will not arrive in Haiti for more than two weeks.

Then suddenly a breakthrough. A colonel overhears Captain Rockwood's impudent remark about the human rights of Haitians and says "this is your action" to the local contingent of the Green Berets. Captain Rockwood quickly provides a list of prisons in Port-au-Prince, as well as belated confirmation from the Pentagon of human rights abuses in Haitian prisons. But, just as suddenly, his plans are thwarted. The liaison officer for the Green Berets takes the colonel's order to refer not to Port-au-Prince, but only to Les Cayes.

Captain Rockwood reaches his breaking point. He submits a complaint to the Multinational Force's inspector general about the "subversion of the president's primary mission intent concerning human rights by the command." The inspector general suggests that it be anonymous but Captain Rockwood knows that his human rights concern is already notorious. Why try to hide?

As he later explains in his letter to General Meade: "I found it difficult not to conclude that the U.S. government could not to some degree be held ethically, morally or legally responsible for the human rights violations being carried out with the knowledge of the command, in the direct proximity of its forces, and being executed by Haitian military police whose activities under an agreement of 'cooperation' were being supervised by U.S. forces with the flagrant exemption of the known criminal activities in Haitian confinement facilities."

After a few hours sleep, some prayers and meditation, Captain Rockwood resolves to take further action, "in order to avoid the

dropped off at around 6 P.M. It takes him another hour to find the prison.

He bluffs about his "official" mission to the warden, a Haitian military officer named San Justice, who shows Captain Rockwood four cells holding 15 people each. Then there is an infirmary whose two dozen occupants of both sexes are emaciated, unshaven, skeletal and squeezed into a small cell. An entire segment of the prison is closed and cannot be opened before 10 o'clock the next morning, according to Mr. Justice. Captain Rockwood announces that he will stay till then.

Approximately two hours later a major from the U.S. Embassy, contacted by San Justice, arrives and suggests that Captain Rockwood leave with him. Then the major orders the captain to come back with him.

"Although my achievable objective in establishing an accountability would be lost, I followed his order," Captain Rockwood later wrote to General Meade. As he explained, "You understand, after 15 years of military training I simply couldn't bring myself to disobey a direct order."

Captain Rockwood is taken to the military compound where his rights are read to him publicly, then in the hospital he undergoes psychological evaluation. (No indications of mental disorder are found.) The next day he is put on a plane with an escort to go back to Fort Drum.

Captain Rockwood is now free to go about without restrictions and prepare for his court-martial. The official charges against him are: "Failing to be at his appointed place of duty, leaving his appointed place of duty, disrespect to and disobedience of a superior commissioned officer, dereliction of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer."

He was offered the chance to resign but declined. He says that if he is exonerated, he will look for a job in human rights or at a humanitarian organization.

And if he is not exonerated? "Oh," Captain Rockwood says with a smile, "then I will probably be the first person to go to prison for having gone to prison."

Rebels Prepare to Flee Grozny

Reuters
GROZNY, Russia — The Russian military said Tuesday that it had seized more of the Chechen capital, Grozny, and one rebel said his commanders were considering pulling out of the battered city. "Our headquarters is now deciding whether to give up the

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city," said Sulman, a bearded, 22-year-old fighter in the southern Grozny suburb of Chernoviche.

But he said that resistance would be waged from other parts of Chechnya. "This is just the beginning. We will fight to the end."

In Moscow, Defense Ministry officials told Interfax news agency that the Russian Army, which has borne the brunt of fighting over the last two months, was preparing to withdraw most troops and leave Interior Ministry forces and the police in charge.

Correspondents who have visited villages south of Grozny said they were filled with armed fighters.

Russian military officials have said the town of Gudermes, 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of Grozny, was likely to become the next focus of the war.

U.S. Orders Testing of MD-11 Jets

Cracks Are Found in Pylons That Hold Engines to Wings

By Ralph Vartabedian
and James F. Peltz
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has quietly ordered airlines worldwide to inspect all McDonnell Douglas MD-11 jetliners for cracks in the pylons that hold the engines to its wings.

The agency described the cracks as an "unsafe condition," though it did not regard the problem as serious enough to ground the MD-11 fleet before inspections of all 130 of the 300-seat wide-body jetliners in service are completed next week.

The aviation agency, McDonnell and its subcontractors are also trying to identify all MD-11 parts that were supplied by the manufacturer of the cracked pylon component to determine whether other flaws exist.

The inspection was ordered in late December after American Airlines, which flies 19 of the MD-11s, reported that it had found a four-inch crack in a pylon part known as a spar.

Since then, an additional two-inch spar crack has been identified.

The disclosure of the cracks came as McDonnell said it was considering whether to halt MD-11 production for up to six months in 1996 because of a dearth of new orders for the plane, which is priced between \$100 million and \$125 million.

The Federal Aviation Agency ordered the pylon inspections in an "airworthiness directive" saying: "Such cracking, if not detected and corrected in a timely manner, could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane." The plane requires that cracks be fixed before a plane flies again.

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Correction

A photo on Page One of Tuesday's editions that showed a flooded highway in the Netherlands was taken Sunday, not Monday as stated in the caption.

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0031-087-77-1110 Lebanon + 1-77-105-2727 Syria + 080-19-8777

0031-087-77-1110 Libya + 1-77-105-2727 United Kingdom (Vodafone) + 0171-27-1027

0031-087-77-1110 Malta + 1-77-105-2727 United States (AT&T) + 080-11-1111

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THE AMERICAS

Long Sought by Presidents, Line-Item Veto Clears House

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Continuing to roll unhampered through the elements of the "Contract With America," the Republican-dominated House of Representatives has voted to give the Democratic president a line-item veto, the authority to strike specific parts of spending bills and some tax measures passed by Congress without vetoing the entire legislation.

Like the constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, which the House approved last month, the line-item veto would fundamentally change the way the government works. The veto would radically shift dominant control of the nation's purse to the president from Congress.

But also like the constitutional amendment, the measure the House passed Monday night could well be stymied in the Senate, which is more jealous than the House of the powers of Congress. The Senate continued to debate the amendment with little prospect for a vote any time soon.

The House approved the line-item veto bill by a vote of 294 to 134. Voting for the bill were 223

Republicans and 71 Democrats. Four Republicans, 129 Democrats and an independent voted against it.

The Democratic opponents of the measure maintained that it would give too much power to the president. "The most fundamental threat to the long-term liberty of this country," Representative David R. Obey of Wisconsin told the House, "lies in the unchecked use of executive power."

Representative Cardiss Collins of Illinois, who led the Democratic opposition on the floor, called the measure unconstitutional because "the Constitution does not give the Congress power to delegate the legislative function to the president or anyone else."

But the Republicans carried the day. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, called it "an important step for America" when Republican House voted to give more power to a Democratic president because the Republicans thought it was the right policy.

The line-item veto, Mr. Gingrich asserted, "would allow the president to cut out some of the worst of the spending, to set some fiscal discipline."

President Bill Clinton supports the idea of a line-item veto, as have all other recent presidents. Ronald Reagan was the first to popularize the notion, and the Republican leadership of the House scheduled the vote for Monday as a tribute to him on his 84th birthday.

But, until relatively recently, the prevailing view in Washington has been that the Constitution requires the president to veto legislation in its entirety or sign the whole measure into law.

Under this new legislation, the president could blue-pencil individual items after signing an appropriations bill (or a tax bill, so long as the item did not affect more than 100 taxpayers), and the money could not be spent without further congressional action.

The theory is that the president would go through spending bills with a fine-toothed comb and excise pork-barrel projects that lawmakers had quietly inserted. Of course, the president could also veto the money for entire agencies or cities.

To reinstate the provisions the president had deleted, the House and Senate would have to pass a new bill specifically doing so. The president could then veto that bill, and the deleted

items would be reinstated only if Congress voted to override the veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Opponents of the measure argued that a line-item veto would not by itself lead to a balanced budget. After all, they observed, half of federal spending involves what are called entitlements — programs like Social Security retirement and disability benefits and Medicare health insurance provide payments to everyone who is eligible and do not require annual appropriations.

Supporters of the line-item veto did not take issue with that argument, but they said the measure was a symbol and would enforce more discipline over spending.

The necessity for presidents to approve or disapprove bills in their entirety considerably strengthens the hand of Congress. It means, for example, that if Mr. Clinton had wanted to delete money last year for the Beaufort Whale Committee, a favorite of Republican lawmakers in Alaska, he would have had to veto a bill that also contained essential money designated for border patrols and for the FBI.

POLITICAL NOTES**Republicans Seek to Revive SDI**

WASHINGTON — Twelve years after President Ronald Reagan first proposed his space-based anti-missile system that ultimately cost \$36 billion, provoked much debate and built nothing, Republicans are pressing to revive it, although in a vastly different form.

Mr. Reagan's dream of erecting an impregnable astrodome to shield the United States from an onslaught of Soviet nuclear-tipped missiles dissolved with the end of the Cold War. In its place has risen a smaller, but still costly, plan to defend the continental United States against a nuclear, chemical or biological attack from more than a dozen rogue nations like Iraq or from an accidental strike from Russia.

"One day, mathematically, something bad can happen and you ought to have a minimum screen on a continent-wide basis, and that's doable," Representative Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, said last month. "And I think compared to the loss of one city, it is clearly a very small investment, although it's a lot of money over time."

Republicans want to more than double what the Clinton administration is spending to develop a national missile defense, to at least \$1 billion a year from the current \$400 million a year. Experts say such a network would cost \$5 billion to \$30 billion, depending on its coverage and complexity, and could never guarantee complete protection.

The new debate puts Republicans on a collision course with the administration over how quickly and at what cost the United States should deploy a system. The Pentagon is developing national defenses, but at a slower pace than Congress wants.

(NYT)

While Some People Seek 'O.J.-Free Zones,' Millions Tune In

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — "I'm sick of it," Barbara Thornton said, referring to the O.J. Simpson trial.

Mrs. Thornton, 45, a child-care worker, then talked knowledgeably about the case for 10 minutes, hardly pausing for breath as she moved from a discussion of Johnnie L. Cochran Jr.'s legal skills to Marcia Clark's hair to Nicole Brown Simpson's merits as a mother to "that old greasy-haired guy — what's his name — Kato Kaelin," a sometime actor with longish blond hair who was staying at Mr. Simpson's house in Los Angeles on the night of the killings.

— Mrs. Thornton, as it turns out, has not missed a single installment. She watches every day that court is in session, until 3 P.M., when she leaves for work to look after the two small children of a Richmond doctor.

She does not tune in on the job — it would not be appropriate viewing for the children, she said — but still, she does not miss much. "My daughter calls and tells me what's going on," she said.

Two weeks after opening arguments began, and after seven months of exhaustive advance publicity, the O.J. Simpson trial has become the O.J. Simpson Show, an American cultural event, a soap opera that opened with the Ford Bronco freeway chase in June and is now unfolding in Judge Lance A. Ito's courtroom.



Mr. Simpson and his attorneys watching a videotape of Mr. Simpson embracing his son on the day of the murders.

On cable, Court TV is providing gavel-to-gavel coverage and CNN extensive coverage.

After showing all of the opening statements, CBS, NBC and ABC are giving updates throughout the day. Innumerable talk shows and news magazine programs have focused on the case.

— Mitch Riley, a New York City film director, works at home, and these days home is where the television is tuned to O.J. "It's the theater of the bizarre," Mr. Riley said. "It keeps pulling me in. What am I doing watching the O.J. Simpson trial

instead of my work? I wish it would go off the air."

The story is similar in homes and offices from Portland, Oregon, to Atlanta to Boston, people who were interviewed about their interest in the case complained about the media overload. Some said they had found it necessary to maintain O.J. free zones.

In New Orleans, Anne Bradburn, a botanist, said she and her botanist friends had banned any mention of O.J. Simpson from their lunch meetings. "It's like a disease," Ms. Bradburn said.

Even after the drama of the opening, CNN reported a 700 percent increase in viewers during its Simpson coverage last

week, for an average of 3.3 million households. Court TV said 729,000 households watched Thursday evening.

Whatever the measure, millions are watching the trial on television, listening to it on the radio, analyzing it on computer bulletin boards, talking about it and reading about it. Mr. Simpson's book, "I Want to Tell You," is one of three O.J. books on the best-seller list.

Hollywood is what it has become. The case and the way people talk about it seem to reflect the country's cynical mood. There is suspense, but it

is not about whether Mr. Simpson is guilty. It is about whether he will go free.

Juror Is Dismissed

A juror in the trial who has the same doctor as Mr. Simpson was dismissed by Judge Ito on Tuesday and replaced by an alternative, Reuters reported from Los Angeles.

A court spokeswoman said the juror, a white 63-year-old legal secretary, was excused because she has the same personal physician as Mr. Simpson. The doctor is likely to be called as a witness for the defense.

Her replacement is a 54-year-old black man, a postal service operations manager.

After a delay of more than two hours in starting the morning's proceedings, Judge Ito apologized to the jury and the alternatives, saying, "There were some very delicate matters that I had to inquire into this morning. It became necessary for me to excuse one of the jurors in this case."

Court sources said an investigation was still continuing into possible misconduct by another juror over possession of maps of Los Angeles and Chicago.

Media sources reported last week that the maps were found in one of the juror's rooms. Mr. Simpson flew to Chicago the night his former wife Nicole Brown Simpson, 33, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman, 25, were murdered.

Members of the jury are no longer allowed to gather information independently and must rely only on the evidence presented to them in court.



Mike Thompson, Reuters

Perry Defends '96 Military Budget

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's military budget for next year will allow the U.S. military to fight two regional conflicts and the emergence of a nuclear threat, according to Defense Secretary William J. Perry.

Although the budget for the 1996 fiscal year has been cut by 6.6 percent, the \$261.4 billion remaining "sustains force structure to support two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts," Mr. Perry said Monday.

He said the budget would allow the military to mount unexpected missions, such as the operation in Haiti last year. Despite the budget cuts, Mr. Perry said, the United States "maintains a robust overseas presence" with 300,000 U.S. troops currently deployed abroad.

The United States is to spend \$7 billion in 1996 for anti-nuclear programs, with \$2.9 billion for anti-ballistic missiles, which Mr. Perry called "our highest priority."

Clinton Backs Nominee, for Now

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton stood by Dr. Henry W. Foster Jr. on Thursday as his choice to be the top U.S. medical officer despite claims that the doctor conducted hundreds of abortions. But the White House ordered a broad background check on the nominee.

Dr. Foster last week said he performed "fewer than a dozen" abortions during 30 years as a gynecologist. Right-to-life activists opposing his selection claimed that Dr. Foster was involved in hundreds of the procedures.

Mr. Clinton, asked about the conflicting claims, said: "I believe they have been cleared up, and I certainly support him." He did not elaborate.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, attempting to fend off questions about Dr. Foster, stressed that "the president is steadfastly supportive of the nominee" despite the uproar.

"It's clear that there are questions arising on Capitol Hill about his medical practice," Mr. McCurry said, "and for that reason the administration is now compiling an exhaustive and complete analysis of that practice which we will be able to share with members of the Senate."

Quote/Unquote

Lady Margaret Thatcher, at a gathering Monday night in Washington to celebrate former President Ronald Reagan's 84th birthday, listing three of Mr. Reagan's greatest acts as president as building up U.S. defenses, calling the Soviet Union the "evil empire" and establishing the Strategic Defense Initiative: "He was mocked at the time, and he didn't give a damn because he knew he was right. Ron's name will join the roll, eventually, of the giants of our time."

IRS May End Loophole For Passport Switchers**Immediate Taxation Is Proposed**

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by a small but growing exodus of super-rich Americans, the Clinton administration has proposed the elimination of a loophole that allows wealthy individuals to avoid millions — and sometimes billions — of dollars in taxes by renouncing their U.S. citizenship.

Administration officials said about two dozen millionaires and billionaires each year renounced their citizenship to avoid taxes on the sale of major assets, such as corporations they founded or stocks that have appreciated in value sharply and would be subject to heavy capital-gains levies.

Closing the loophole, officials said, would raise about \$2.4 billion in new tax revenue over five years.

Under the new law, Americans who renounce their citizenship would have to pay taxes on long-held assets immediately, to eliminate any tax advantages of the move.

The administration also is proposing a separate provision to close a loophole that could allow wealthy Americans who renounce their citizenship to transfer assets, through special trust funds, to children who live in the United States and are in low tax brackets.

The White House did not disclose the proposed change, retroactive to Feb. 6 if passed by Congress, until Monday to prevent an exodus in the days before the announcement.

Officials said the plan targeted the jet-setting rich who try to have it both ways — they renounce their citizenship yet keep their homes and families in the United States.

As long as they do not physically stay in the country more than 183 days a year, these individuals can keep their families in the United States yet claim to be foreign visitors. Treasury officials said that in some cases individuals could avoid hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes on massive fortunes by using the loophole.

The Treasury said 856 Americans renounced their citizenship in 1994, up from 571 in 1990.

But only a few of the richest would be subject to the new law, since an individual's first \$600,000 in unrealized gains will be exempt from the tax change. At that exemption level, the new law is unlikely to affect anyone who has a net worth of less than \$3 million, officials said.

Ex-Air Force General in Line to Run CIA

By Ann Devroy and R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has settled on Michael C. Carroll, a retired air force general, to head the Central Intelligence Agency, administration officials said Tuesday.

An official familiar with the long search for a replacement for R. James Woolsey Jr. said the White House was going through the "final steps" before formally announcing the nomination.

Officials said the president had settled on General Carroll because of his extensive experience on the management side of the air force, experience considered vital as the CIA faces broad inquiries into its operations and questions about its mission now that the Cold War has ended.

What we wanted was a leader with proven command experience who could plan and run operations involving different agencies, the official said. He did not want to be named.

Like Mr. Woolsey, who had never worked at the CIA before becoming director of central intelligence, General Carroll has no direct intelligence experience.

But White House officials decided that was no drawback, given the recent public dubbing the agency has received.

As vice chief of staff, General Carroll helped run the air force in a period in which U.S. military aircraft took part in the Gulf War and the Bosnia and Rwanda aid efforts.

He is now a management consultant in California, an official said.

General Carroll has a master's of business administration from Harvard University.

A White House official described the retired general as "apolitical — somebody who will resonate on both sides of the aisle" and command the respect of both military and civilian defense leaders.

The proposal is also meeting opposition in the U.S. Congress from legislators from border towns whose economies benefit from the millions of Canadians spent in U.S. shopping malls each year.

Almost 100 million Canadians and Americans cross back and forth annually, the Foreign Affairs Department says.

(AP, AFP)

The issue threatens to overshadow a state visit to Ottawa later this month by President Clinton.

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(AP, AFP)

Scientists have recommended that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approve Depakote, an epilepsy drug made by Abbott Laboratories, to treat manic depression.

Defense lawyers for the Muslim cleric Sidiq Ibrahim Siddig Ali and his followers, who are accused of planning to bomb U.S. landmarks, asked for a mistrial Tuesday, alleging that the judge covered up plea negotiations with an important defendant.

(Reuters)

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Invitation for Expressions of Interest to Develop a Freight Forwarding Centre at Hong Kong's New Airport

The Provisional Airport Authority's (PA) comprehensive development plan for Hong Kong's new airport includes a Freight Forwarding Centre to accommodate the needs of the territory's air freight forwarding companies. The first phase 8 hectare site offers unique opportunities to design, develop and manage one of the world's largest freight forwarding facilities at the heart of Asia's booming economy.

The air freight forwarding centre is to be located adjacent to the two air cargo terminals. When the new airport opens, on-airport accommodation for the freight forwarding industry will be essential for efficient consolidated air freight

Government Errors Put Kobe Victims in Bind

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Already widely criticized for their slow response to the earthquake in Kobe last month, Japanese authorities have now failed to distribute damage certificates to quake victims.

Thousands of Kobe residents lined up Monday in the cold packed hours at city offices to get their certificates; people whose homes suffered severe damage need the certificate to be entitled to charitable donations and tax breaks. But many people whose homes had evidently collapsed were outraged to find that civil servants had designated their homes as only partly damaged.

At some city offices, moreover, many could not get certificates at all, because the offices ran out of the forms shortly after opening.

The mix-up took place in front of the news media and got top billing in evening papers and on television broadcasts, adding fresh fuel to the firestorm of criticism that has erupted against governmental institutions in the aftermath of the Jan. 17 quake, which killed more than 5,200 people.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's government has been criticized for failing to rush rescue and relief services to Kobe immediately after the

quake and for hesitating over offers of aid from foreign countries.

Although the latest foul-up was the fault of local officials rather than the national government in Tokyo, it underscored the rigid character of the Japanese civil service, which has been accused of reacting inefficiently and insensitively to a major humanitarian crisis.

News reports cited numerous cases in which government inspectors apparently used extremely strict standards in judging whether a home should be deemed severely damaged.

The Asahi Shimbun quoted Harumi Uehara, 66, who said authorities had previously put a red label on her house, meaning that it was destroyed to the point that it was unsafe to enter. "So what is this?" she demanded, referring to the description of her home as "partly damaged" on the certificate she got from the city.

The NTV network showed a man in front of his three-story house, which was so wrecked that the top floor never touched the ground. "Look at this!" he fumed. "Do you think this is 'partly damaged'?"

Behind such ire lay major financial considerations. Kobe officials had decided that each resident whose home was deemed "totally damaged" or "half damaged" was entitled to about \$1,000 from a \$450 million fund made up of donations from across Japan. But a resident whose home is designated

"partly damaged" is not entitled to any of the charity money.

Moreover, people whose homes are "totally damaged" get a full exemption from paying their land taxes, while people whose homes are "half damaged" are exempted from half their tax liability. People whose homes are "partly damaged" get no land tax break.

Kobe officials said they had sent several hundred inspectors throughout the city to make the assessments. Yoshihiko Furui, a tax department official, acknowledged on state-sponsored NHK television that the city had received a number of complaints.

But he said it was impossible to carry out thorough inspections of building interiors because many owners had left Kobe and could not be contacted for permission to enter. Accordingly, he said, the city based its designations on what assessments inspectors could make from the outside.

The city said it was willing to review the assessments, and officials urged citizens not to worry about city offices' having run out of forms. Mooday because they could return any weekend this month to get one.

One group of quake victims had some luck, however. They were allowed to move into the first 151 temporary houses set up near Kobe. Several thousand more units are being built.

A Rao Rival Expelled by India Party Before Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India's governing Congress (I) Party expelled a leading rival of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's on Tuesday in an effort to close ranks before six state elections that begin Thursday.

The expulsion of Arjun Singh, who had been considered the party's No. 2, heightened the risks of a split, especially if the party fares badly in the state elections. Mr. Singh may then be in a position to unseat Mr. Rao.

Mr. Singh has been "expelled from the Congress Party for six years for anti-party activities," said K. Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, the chairman of the party's disciplinary committee.

Mr. Reddy said that one of the six disciplinary committee members had wanted a decision on Mr. Singh's expulsion to be postponed for a few weeks.

"But we felt, in view of the elections that are going on, we should maintain discipline in the party," Mr. Reddy said.

Before the committee met in New Delhi, Mr. Singh said in Bombay, "No one has the right to take action against me."

His party membership was suspended last month, and he lost his seats on the party's highest policy-making bodies. Expulsion is the most serious punishment the party can impose.

Mr. Singh resigned Dec. 24 as the human resources development minister, accusing the prime minister of inefficiency, indecisiveness and mishandling corruption cases.

His revolt followed an election debacle for Congress in three of four states where legislative elections were held in November and December. Mr. Singh blamed the rout on Mr. Rao's lack of charisma and said his economic reforms were hurting the poor.

Six states will elect legislatures in voting staggered over five weeks. Congress, which governs four of the states, is expected to fare poorly.

Although the elections will have no direct influence on the central government, they could have an impact on the Congress (I) Party. (AP, Reuters)

Ship Fire Kills 18 at Korean Dock

SEOUL — Eighteen people were killed and seven seriously injured after fire broke out in the engine room of a container vessel being repaired in a South Korean shipyard, the police and the ship's owners said.

The 17,682-ton Hanjin Busan caught fire late Tuesday morning and burned for several hours in drydock in the southern port of Pusan, said a spokesman for Hanjin Shipping, its South Korean owners. (Reuters)

Ex-General at Helm of Seoul Party

SEOUL — Lee Choon Goo, a general-turned-politician involved in the 1979 military coup, was named Tuesday to head the troubled governing Democratic Liberal Party.

The former army division commander was named executive chairman at a national convention aimed at revigorating the party before local elections in June.

The appointment appears designed to placate conservatives following the sudden departure of the party chairman, Kim Jong Pil, a month ago under pressure from President Kim Young Sam. (AFP)



Diana in Tokyo after receiving flowers from Japanese.

Princess Diana Charms Japanese

YOKOHAMA, Japan — The Princess of Wales held hands in a war cemetery with an old British soldier Tuesday and won the hearts of many Japanese on the second day of what has become a triumphant royal comeback.

Crowds of housewives turned out in bitter cold for the British princess's visit to Hodogaya War Cemetery in Yokohama, a port city near Tokyo, where she laid a wreath of red carnations for 1,738 Commonwealth war dead.

"Despite scandals and a wrecked marriage," the Kyodo news agency said, "Britain's Princess Diana seems to enjoy unbroken popularity in Japan." (Reuters)

Aquino's Daughter Pleads in Tears

MANILA — The daughter of former President Corazon C. Aquino left her television talk show with a tearful plea to "spare our baby" — the one from a relationship her mother has rejected.

Kris Aquino, 23, left the family home four months ago to live with her married lover, the actor Philip Salvador. Their baby is due in June.

"If you think we have committed a sin, we are prepared to accept any punishment," she said Monday. "I can take it, but our baby is innocent."

Her appearance Monday marked the end of her 13-week contract with the state-run television network RPN-9. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

Tomiichi Murayama prime minister of Japan, renewing Tokyo's demands for the early return of four northern islands held by Moscow since the closing stages of World War II as reports said the Russian foreign minister might visit next month: "It is very desirable not only for the two countries, but also for the whole international community that the territorial issue is settled on the basis of the Tokyo declaration." (AFP)

Kingsley Swamplai, the bishop of Batticaloa, on the truce between the Sri Lankan military and Tamil rebels: "I am cautiously optimistic about the peace talks, and I welcome the government's breakthrough. It is the only way to find a solution to this problem." (Reuters)

Sue Miller of the South Pacific Regional Environment Program, which has designated 1995 as the Year of the Sea Turtle, on Fiji's decision to ban commercial sales of turtle meat in 1995: "It's a really good move by Fiji. Getting moratoriums on the commercial sale of turtles is one of the key objectives of the Year of the Turtle campaign." (Reuters)

Peter Wolff, senior Asian technology analyst for CS First Boston (Japan), on a price war in personal computers: "The computer as a commodity, it's happening." (Bloomberg)

Herald Tribune

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ECUADOR

Quito: Tel: (593) 2 2 22 22 22

PAKISTAN

Lahore: Tel: (92) 4 2 22 22 22

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul: Tel: (93) 1 2 22 22 22

INDONESIA

Jakarta: Tel: (62) 2 2 22 22 22

PHILIPPINES

Manila: Tel: (63) 2 2 22 22 22

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PAKISTAN</h3

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's hopes of a "tranquil" campaign for the French presidency were threatened Tuesday by labor unrest, as teachers and students went on strike, Air France cabin crew walked off their jobs and railroad workers planned a stoppage later this week.

Political observers said Mr. Balladur's record as a compromiser in past labor disputes made it likely that unions would step up pressure on his government before the spring presidential elections. Polling will take place April 23, with a second round on May 7 if no candidate receives an outright majority in the first round.

A senior cabinet member said last week that Mr. Balladur was counting on his record as an efficient manager to persuade the French that he is the best man to govern the country after President François Mitterrand's 14-year presidency ends.

Mr. Balladur, the front-runner in opinion polls, has projected an aura of tranquillity aloofness to convey the impression that he can steer France through a period of mounting social pressure caused by unemployment and economic crisis.

His carefully constructed image could succumb to the same kind of social unrest — exemplified by violent protests by farmers and truckers — that tarnished the record of the previous Socialist government and contributed to its overwhelming rejection by voters in 1993.

Unions and other pressure groups already have learned that "conflicts pay," the newspaper InfoMatin said, after sev-

eral times forcing Mr. Balladur to back away from unpopular measures in the interests of social peace.

In 1993, Mr. Balladur canceled a plan for job cuts and salary reductions at the state-owned airline Air France in the face of labor conflict, in which strikers blocked Paris airports.

Last year, he bowed to the demands of striking fishermen after battles between rioters and the police.

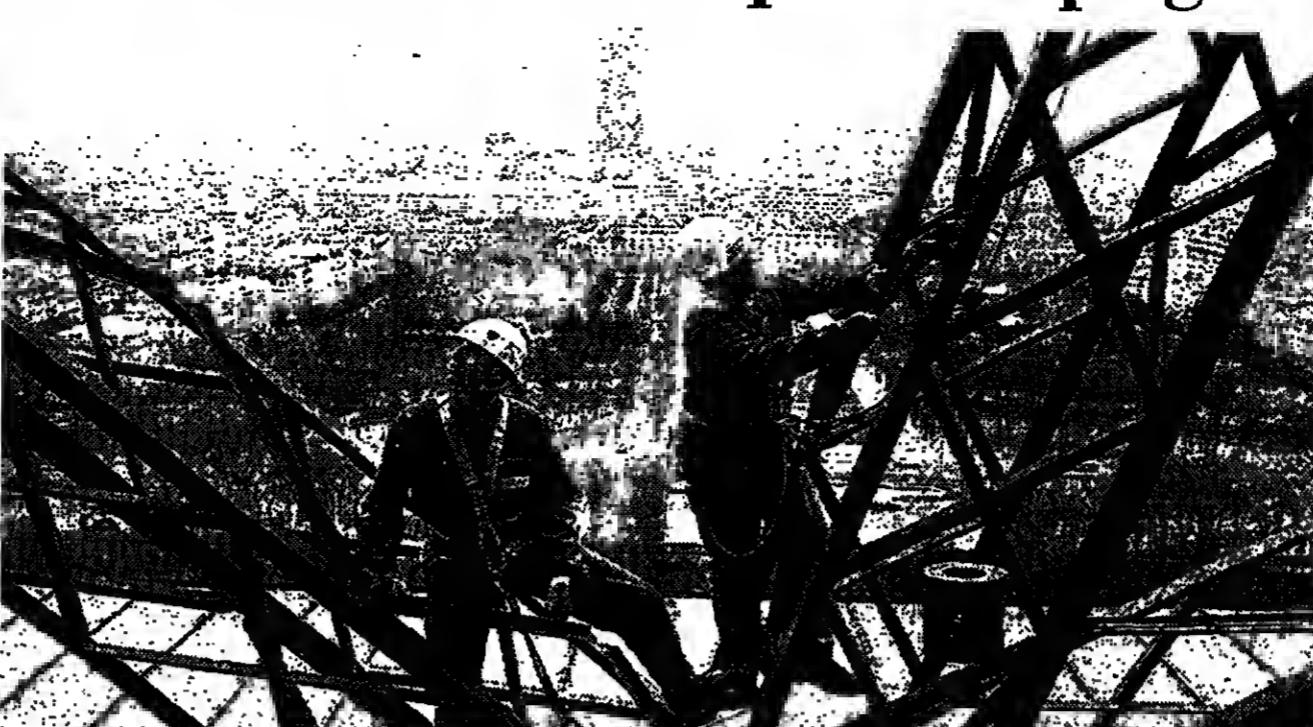
His most consistent opposition has come from students and young people, 63 percent of whom are unhappy with his record, according to a recent poll.

Student protesters forced him to abandon a plan to fund private, mostly Roman Catholic schools in 1993 and again last year to revoke a proposal that young people could be paid less than the legal minimum wage.

On Tuesday, students declared a one-day strike along with teachers from kindergarten to university level. They are concerned about funding levels, hiring of new teachers and the implications of a government report that questions the principle of free, guaranteed higher education for every high school graduate.

Unions said more than half of the country's 1 million state school teachers stopped work and that the percentage rose to 70 percent in Paris, where many took their protest to the streets.

Air France cabin crew were striking to protest "chronic understaffing," but the airline said it was able to provide service on all but about 30 percent of its medium-haul routes. Train drivers planned to walk out on Thursday, followed by a major strike in the industry next month.



A TOWERING TASK — Mountain climbers cleaning the Eiffel Tower on Tuesday as a 14-month face-lift began on the Paris monument. The cleanup of the 106-year-old tower is to involve 25 climbers and cost 20 million francs.

Eric Fefferberg/Agence France Presse

French Communist Leader Drops Party's Hard Line

Reuters

PARIS — In a landmark policy shift, Robert Hue, leader of the French Communist Party, announced his party's renunciation of its support for Communist rule in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Hue, 48, who took over as party leader last year and is its candidate for president in elections this spring, disowned the line imposed since 1979 by his hard-line predecessor, Georges Mar-

chais, in a television interview Monday. "I say tonight very solemnly that the record was not globally positive," Mr. Hue said. "I think it had very strong, dominant dark sides. There were some positive elements, but they were minor compared with the whole."

"The regimes of the Eastern countries were the perversion of communism. We were wrong not to break sooner with that model, that absence of liberty." Mr. Marchais took office in 1972.

Mr. Marchais, 74, who is still a member of the party's National Bureau, continued to defend the record of the party in the Soviet bloc as "globally positive" even after the Berlin Wall fell in 1989 and the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

Public support for the French Communist Party stands at about 7 percent, according to opinion polls, compared with around 25 percent when Mr. Marchais took office in 1972.

Police Link 2 Bombings In Austria

Reuters

VIENNA — Austrian police on Tuesday linked two racially motivated bombings that killed four Gypsies and seriously injured another man in the last three days.

Adopting the Luxembourg model EU-wide will not be easy. Despite the single market, tax remains a national matter, so any incentives will have to be enacted nation by nation, rather than imposed by Brussels.

Even then, some have their doubts that such incentives will work widely.

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It followed a weekend blast that killed four Gypsies in Oberwart, 20 kilometers (12 miles) to the north. If linked to neo-Nazis, it would be the most serious extremist attack on ethnic minorities in Austria for at least 20 years.

The four men, two of them brothers aged 18 and 22, died while apparently trying to remove a booby-trapped racist slogan saying "Romanies back to India."

A 40-year-old victim was the father of five children.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Major to Set New Currency Criteria

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major insisted Tuesday that Britain would set additional conditions beyond those in the Maastricht treaty before agreeing to join in a single European currency. The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, will set out the new conditions this week, he said.

"I made it clear last Friday that not only must the specific Maastricht criteria be met, but that in addition we would ourselves require other criteria to be met before we thought it would be appropriate to consider a single currency," he told the House of Commons. Mr. Major declined to say when Britain would join in a single currency.

(AFP)

Polish Prime Minister Will Resign

WARSAW — Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak of Poland will step down and be replaced by Józef Oleksy, the speaker of the lower house and a member of the Democratic Left Alliance, the former Communists and coalition partners of Mr. Pawlak's Polish Peasant Party. The move was planned to avoid the dissolution of Parliament threatened by President Lech Wałęsa.

Oleksy hopes to deepen relations with the Union despite the "no" vote in the Nov. 28 referendum.

(Reuters)

Britain Backs Close Oslo-EU Ties

OSLO — Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain on Tuesday backed Oslo's effort to maintain close relations with the European Union despite the fact that Norway's voters rejected membership in the community. Mr. Hurd, in Oslo for one day of talks with Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and Foreign Minister Bjørn Tore Godal, said Norway should be kept fully in the picture when the 15 EU member states discussed mutual matters.

Oleksy hopes to deepen relations with the Union despite the "no" vote in the Nov. 28 referendum.

(Reuters)

Objection to Cost of Space Station

BONN — France and Germany want the European Space Agency to almost halve its contribution to the costs of developing an international space station, according to a document obtained by Reuters on Tuesday.

The two countries proposed a ceiling of 2 billion European currency units on the agency's contributions to the space station from 1996 to 2000. German officials said the space agency had proposed a contribution of 3.2 billion Ecu (\$4.68 billion) last year.

(Reuters)

U.S. Sees Demand for Farm Goods

WASHINGTON — With Austria, Sweden and Finland now members of the European Union, total U.S. exports to EU buyers of agricultural goods such as red meat, rice and nuts should rise, the Agriculture Department said Monday. U.S. farm exports to the three new EU members totaled \$229 million in 1993. Sweden was the top customer with \$151.5 million in imports, followed by Finland with \$45.4 million and Austria with \$32.2 million.

(AFP)

Some Germans to Shun U.K. Beef

BONN — Meat processors and distributors in three Western German states have decided to boycott British beef because they fear it could be contaminated with "mad cow disease," the state governments said Tuesday.

Officials in Schleswig-Holstein, North-Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate said farmers, restaurant owners and major retail chains also backed the boycott.

The government decided Monday to allow imports of British beef to resume. The ban was imposed after outbreaks of bovine spongiform encephalopathy last summer. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Press conference with Anita Gradin, European commissioner of the program to fight fraud.

TOKYO: Official visit to Japan by Martin Bangemann, European commissioner for industry and telecommunications, who will meet the Japanese minister of trade and industry and the telecommunications minister.

BRUSSELS: Technical consultations between the EU and Tunisia in the hope of finalizing a Euro-Mediterranean accord before the end of March.

DAMASCUS: Visit to Syria by an EU delegation led by Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France to try to advance the Middle East peace process.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Outcry Cancels Fashion Line

The Associated Press

PARIS — Striped pajamas that resembled uniforms worn by Holocaust victims were withdrawn by the Comme des Garçons fashion house Tuesday after an outcry by Jewish organizations.

A statement by the European Jewish Congress said the house's entire fall-winter 1995 collection, called "Sleep," summoned up "pictures of nightmare: the striped pajamas shown by an emaciated model are particularly shocking."

A spokeswoman for the Jewish group indicated the pajamas would be pulled from the designer's collection, and Comme des Garçons confirmed its decision.

Filmmaker Tax Breaks Are a Hit in Luxembourg

By Tom Buerk
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — For Jacques Santer, the European Union executive who is seeking a way out of Europe's divisive battle over television programming quotas, there is no place like home.

When he was prime minister of Luxembourg, Mr. Santer initiated a tax-incentive program that enabled his country to develop a modest film and television production industry from scratch over the last six years.

The Grand Duchy is far from becoming a new Hollywood, but aides to Mr. Santer, now head of the European Commission, say extending similar incentives elsewhere could help the European Union compete with America in imports rather than just erecting barriers against them.

"There's logic in being in Luxembourg," said Jeff Jackson, who left Washington in late 1993 to set up

Chroma Image Engineering, which edits music videos and plans to expand into animation and special effects.

Because of its standing as a banking center, Mr. Jackson said, Luxembourg combines "capital and government savvy of how to partner with industry."

Mr. Jackson's move was just what Mr. Santer hoped to encourage when his government adopted a system of investment certificates in 1988. The certificates, which are available to individuals as well as corporations, grant a full tax write-off for investments in productions done in Luxembourg.

Since 1990, the system has encouraged 3 billion Luxembourg francs (\$92.6 million) worth of productions, mainly TV miniseries, documentaries and animations, but also some feature films and, more recently, works on CD-ROM. Although some EU countries have incentives of their own, few

have had such a dramatic impact.

CLT, owner of the Luxembourg-based TV network RTL, took advantage of the system to create the country's first studio under the banner of Delux Productions, which has turned out 17 productions since 1991.

Delux just finished shooting a four-hour miniseries of the Alistair MacLean novel "The Way to Dusty Death," an \$8.5 million production it aims to sell in the United States and across Europe. And it has just begun shooting a film by Peter Greenaway called "Pillow Book."

Roman Schroeder, the managing director, said Delux had already met two of the biggest challenges facing the European industry. Lacking a big home market, it concentrates on series that can sell in several European countries as well as in America. Delux's output also has curbed Hollywood, limiting imports.

Aides to Mr. Santer say they would

like to duplicate that success at the European level rather than continuing to battle over quotas, which France wants doctored up but Britain and Germany oppose. Such incentives are likely to be discussed when the commission holds its first debate on the film and television industry on Wednesday, they said.

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The four men, two of them brothers aged 18 and 22, died while apparently trying to remove a booby-trapped racist slogan saying "Romanies back to India."

A 40-year-old victim was the father of five children.

Arthur Taylor Dies, Noted Jazz Drummer

By Peter Watrous
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Arthur Taylor, 65, a leading jazz drummer and bandleader who taught and inspired many young musicians, died here Monday.

Mr. Taylor was a marvel on the bandstand. He tried to make every performance conversational, pushing and prod-

ing soloists into their element. He was a complete drummer: His brush work was extraordinary in its quiet drive, and he was a master of changing dynamics.

Between Blue Note and Prestige, the major independent jazz record labels of the 1950s and early '60s, he recorded roughly 100 sessions with some of the great figures of the era.

He can be heard on many celebrated albums, including John Coltrane's "Giant Steps," Miles Davis's "Miles Ahead," many of Bud Powell's sessions for Blue Note and Thelonious Monk's Town Hall recordings.

Mr. Taylor was born in New York and as a teenager became part of the fertile be-bop scene of the late 1940s and early '50s.

Disenchanted with the jazz scene and American politics, he left for Europe in 1963. He lived in France until 1970 then in Belgium until 1980, when he returned to the United States.

He spent the last 10 years in New York. In the late 1980s he began performing more regu-

larly with his band, Taylor's Walkers, which included a number of young musicians.

JAMES MERRILL, 68, A Leading American Poet

NEW YORK (NYT) — James Merrill, 68, the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, died Monday of a heart attack in Tucson, Arizona, where he was on vacation.

Mr. Merrill's 14 books of verse established him as heir to the lyrical legacy of W. H. Auden and Wallace Stevens. He was known for the elegance of his writing, his moral sensibility, and his ability to transform moments of autobiography into deeply meaningful poetry. He once described his poetry as "chronicles of love and loss."

He won every major award, including the Pulitzer, the Bollingen Prize, two National Book Awards, and a National Book Critics Circle Award. He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In 1966, he was named Connecticut's first poet

INTERNATIONAL

Hungarians Are Looking East, Far East, for Their Roots

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Five years after tossing off the cloak of Soviet domination in the social sciences, Hungarians are again asking a question that has bewitched them for centuries: Where are our roots?

During Communist times, Soviet scholars backed the idea that the Hungarians, like the Finns, originated in Russia's Ural Mountains, a hypothesis that somehow justified Hungary's inclusio inside the Soviet orbit.

But new research has brought that hypothesis into question, and Hungarians are looking even farther east for the sources of their culture.

In Hungary's universities, the study of Inner Asia is booming, bucking a trend throughout Central Europe that favors more practical subjects, such as computers and business.

Buddhist temples, inquiries into the mysteries of shamanism, epic songs and traditional healing abound in Hungarian cities. Among the rock-and-roll set, dreams of a nomadic existence and horses from the steppe run through their raucous tunes.

Two years ago, Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest began offering degrees in Tibetan and Mongolian — perhaps two of the most obscure languages one could study in a small Central European country. This year, for the 10 spots in each discipline, the Inner Asian studies department got 80 applications for Tibetan and more than 40 for Mongolian.

"It is flourishing," said Alice Sarkosi, acting head of the department and a noted Mongolian scholar. "When you are 18 years old, a lot of students are not so interested in economic problems. But they are fascinated by these subjects."

Hungarians say the revived interest in their roots is partly a result of the unavoidable growth of patriotism or nationalism following the collapse of the Soviet bloc, which kept a tight rein on such passions, especially in Hungary following its failed 1956 uprising against Soviet domination. Another reason is that with the social sciences now depoliticized, Hungarians can exercise the natural curiosity they have about themselves.

A self-described ethnic riddle caught in the middle of a triangle of Slavs, Latins and Germans, Hungarians first came to Europe in A.D.

896, moving into the Carpathian Basin, which contains present-day Hungary, from the East. From the onset, Hungarians have felt and been a people apart from the rest of Europe. Their language has just vague similarities with only one other European language, Finnish, and their nostalgia for a nomadic existence appears anomalous in settled Europe.

While scholars agree on the date of the Hungarian arrival in Europe, they have bickered over almost everything else. Hungarian scholars have claimed variously that their people were descended from Turkic tribes in central Asia, from the Mongols, from the ancient Finns in Siberia or from a tribe of their own people who were lost amid the Mongol invasions of the 13th century.

The latest research began in 1986, when the Chinese government allowed Hungarian researchers to study a graveyard about 50 kilometers (about 30 miles) east of Urumchi, the capital of Xinjiang Province in the northwest corner of China. The cemetery was discovered in 1907 by the Hungarian explorer Aurel Stein.

Hungarian archaeologists have excavated 1,200 graves and have found objects similar to ones in Hungarian cemeteries dating from the

9th and 10th centuries. Weapons placed in the graves are similar, and the methods of burial and the writing systems are the same.

"In these parts are hidden secrets never before seen," said Istvan Kiszely, a Hungarian ethnographer.

Near the grave site, Mr. Kiszely and other researchers happened upon a small ethnic group called Ugas by the Chinese — a group distinct from the more populous Uighurs, a Turkic people that dominates Xinjiang. The scientists discovered that the Ugas, who number only 9,000, knew 73 songs that fit exactly into the pentatonic, or five-toned, musical scale that has made Hungarian folk music famous worldwide.

"We found the last lady who is singing their folk music, and she sings it just like we Hungarians," Mr. Kiszely said.

Mr. Kiszely said he believed that ancient Hungarians left Xinjiang no later than the 5th century and fell into a pattern of settling down and then moving westward. As centuries passed, and they mixed with ancient Finns, their unusual language evolved. Over time, they approached Europe and their present home.

Arafat Police Arrest 60 In Raid on Radical Unit

Agence France-Presse

GAZA — Yasser Arafat's Palestinian police arrested 60 members of a radical group Tuesday that had defied his self-rule authority by slaying an Israeli security guard Monday in the Gaza Strip.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said the police and intelligence forces raided the group's headquarters, offices and homes, rounding up dozens of activists, including senior figures.

The crackdown came as Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization began fresh talks in Cairo aimed at organizing long-delayed Palestinian elections, and as Mr. Arafat, the PLO leader, pledged to "eradicate" violence and terrorism.

In Cairo, Yoel Singer, head of the Israeli delegation, said the two sides would begin drafting an agreement on organizing the elections to a Palestinian autonomy council.

The election plan has hit several major obstacles, including Israel's reluctance to redeploy its troops on the West Bank, which it fears could jeopardize the security of 130,000 settlers.

"We should make an incremental progress every time we meet," including today," Mr. Singer said before meeting his Palestinian counterpart.

Israel froze the negotiations after a double suicide bombing by Palestinian fundamentalists near the coastal resort of Netanya on Jan. 22, which killed 21 Israelis.

Golda Written Off As Bad Investment An Unceremonious Shalom For Meir, a One-time Heroine

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Once in a while when money talks it can say something about a country. In Israel, it said Tuesday that the people in charge sometimes take a cold-eyed, cost-effective view of national heroes.

For the last decade, Israel's smallest bank note, an orange-shaded bill valued at 10 shekels and worth about \$3.30, has been graced with a portrait of the late Prime Minister Golda Meir, a wry near-smile on her face.

After Tuesday, though, it's shalom, Golda.

The Bank of Israel began introducing 20 million copies of a new 10-shekel coin, with plans to withdraw all 17 million of the old bills from circulation within a year.

Made of steel and bronze, the new coin carries the number 10 on one side and a fruit tree on the other, inspired by the design of a Hebrew coin from the first century.

It is not a knock on Mrs. Meir, says Shmuel Belitsky, director of the bank's currency department. It is simply that coins last much longer than bills, so the switch will save money.

"Before we put out any bill or coin, we make surveys," he said, "and we found that 70 percent were in favor of this switch, especially when they heard about the large savings involved."

Still, it is an unceremonious dumping of a historic figure — the only woman to head the Israeli government, from 1969 to 1974, and one of the country's best-known personalities.

She did not make it to the Top Ten in Israel, where No. 1 was Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, followed by Aviv Geffen and Gidi Gov, local pop stars unlikely to ring many bells in the United States.

U.S. House Passes Bill To Make Convicts Pay

By Katharine Q. Seelye
New York Times Service

ban approved last year on assault-style weapons.

In speeches on the restitution bill Tuesday, voices on both sides of the aisle said they intended for criminals not only to "do the time" for their crimes but also literally to pay for their misdeeds.

This bill shows victims that "we will stand for you and with you," Representative Sheila Jackson Lee, Democrat of Texas, said, on the House floor, echoing virtually everyone else who spoke.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the bill would cost \$5 million a year, mainly for additional administrative expenses of the federal courts.

The courts would determine the amount of restitution based on the victim's situation, not on the criminal's finances. The court, which would set the schedule for payments and the method, could not take into account whether the victim had access to insurance or other compensation.

KOREA: North's Rebuff to U.S.

Continued from Page 1
origin, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Monday at a news conference in Washington with Foreign Minister Gong Ro Myung of South Korea. That's a fundamental part of the United States' position.

"It is important that South Korea's role be spelled out for the world to see," another senior U.S. official said, adding that Seoul's national prestige was at stake. He said Washington had taken South Korea's point of view partly because the

country was contributing several billion dollars to the project and partly because insisting on its role "reinforces the need for direct dialogue between the two Koreas."

Mr. Gong said he remained hopeful that Pyongyang would accept Seoul's role in providing the reactors, saying that inter-Korean dialogue is a key to the success of the agreement.

"As it takes two to tango," he added, "we expect genuine change in the attitude of North Korea."

EU Deal at Hand for Turkey

Reuters

ANKARA — Customs union with Europe, a goal that has eluded Turkey for decades, seems within its grasp, and the development may help end a dispute with Greece over the division of Cyprus, analysts said Tuesday.

European Union foreign ministers on Monday agreed in principle on the trade accord with Turkey. The deal must still be approved by the joint Association Council next month.

Turkey, an associate member since 1963, agreed with the European Community in 1973 on a 22-year transition period to enter the customs union. Its 1987 bid for full membership, however, has been put aside by tacit mutual agreement.

As an apparent counterweight for the removal of a standing Greek veto on Turkey's rapprochement with the EU, the ministers also agreed to begin membership negotiations with Cyprus after 1996.

ANGOLA: A Shattered Nation Staggers Toward Peace

Continued from Page 1

tionist tendencies in the Republican-controlled U.S. Congress, which will be asked to foot its customary 30 percent share of the bill.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the United States and South Africa sent money and troops to support the rebels, while the Soviet Union and Cuba sent money and troops to support the government. In the early 1990s, the United Nations tried to oversee a peace agreement with just 400 unarmed observers, a figure that everyone now agrees was egregiously low.

Washington reportedly will propose that UN logistics experts and engineers come first, with troop deployment to follow later, contingent upon both sides' continued commitment to the peace process. Zimbabwe, India and Brazil reportedly are to provide troops.

Diplomats in the capital, Luanda, remain uncertain about the depth of the commitment to peace, but they remain as hopeful as ever.

Mr. Savimbi has sent conflicting signals. He refused to attend the signing of the accord in neighboring Zambia, citing security concerns. He has refused to meet with Mr. dos Santos, although the two men exchanged letters last week in which they agreed in principle to a meeting.

Having devoted three decades to his dream of becoming Angola's president, Mr. Savimbi recently acknowledged that his movement was in decline.

He began to lose Western support when reports of human rights abuses within UNITA emerged in the early 1990s. He was cut off entirely when he made an unsupported claim that Angola's first democratic election, in September 1992, had been stolen from him.

Mr. Savimbi returned to war a month later and at one point

controlled about 70 percent of Angola and a quarter of its provincial capitals. But the government eventually turned the military tide. On Nov. 11 — just a week before the signing of the peace accord — government forces routed UNITA from its symbolic capital of Huambo, which Mr. Savimbi had vowed to defend to the death.

Now the rebels are back in the bush, this time without international sponsorship.

Mr. Savimbi could remain a destabilizing guerrilla movement. Or he could pursue the peace process, which means joining a government of national unity as a junior partner and later as an opposition leader.

The Luanda government appears split between hard-liners who hope to wipe out the rebels and moderates who insist that an all-out military victory is impossible. Mr. dos Santos fits in the second category, but the capture of Huambo on the eve of the accord signing suggests that a hard-line element may be ascendant.

As difficult as life may be in Russia, Mr. Sharpen said, "the economy is better there and there's more order." His wife sighed, sounding like the steady wind on the vast frozen steppe that surrounds Akmola. They get on fine with their Kazakh neighbors, she said, but she is concerned about her two sons, 9 and 11.

"We're less cozy here," she said. "We don't speak Kazakh. And I worry about them serving in the Kazakh Army."

The Kazakh elite has traditionally been pro-Russian. Concerned about nationalist pressures, economic instability, and the emigration of ethnic Russians, President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev's government has been more conciliatory to Russian interests.

It has decided to move the



PORtUGUESE PLASTIC — A new credit card that is expected to replace a lot of Portugal's small change. It can be used for purchases such as newspapers, cigarettes or a cup of coffee. The card has a spending limit of \$375, does not have a user's name on it and requires no secret codes. It can be recharged at automatic teller machines.

ALGERIA: Opponents Are Jailed

Continued from Page 1

fled Algeria two years ago, reiterated demands that the European Union and international community tie economic aid to Algeria to the willingness of the government "to start serious negotiations with the opposition."

Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj were arrested in 1991 after their party was banned.

Opéra's Loser Wins 3 Awards

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Myung-Whun Chung, dismissed last fall as music director of the Paris Opera, won 3 of the 13 prizes awarded Tuesday at the French musical equivalent of the Oscars.

An audience of 2,100 in the music industry honored Mr. Chung as best orchestra conductor of 1994, as well as for the best classical French recording and best opera production.

Such an effort will prove even more difficult, given convincing evidence that the various factions of the Islamic opposition, which once were united under the banner of the Islamic Salvation Front, are now splintered, with many militant extremists acting very much on their own.

"If the regime is to reject a peaceful solution, it will bear alone the results of that," Mr. Kehir told the London-based Arabic daily Asharq Al Awsat in an interview.

Still, the Islamic leader, who

agreed to Russian military bases and partially merged their armies. It is moving toward Russia as a state language equal to Kazakh, and is considering a dual Russian-Kazakh citizenship and a grant of equity in major energy projects to Russia, big priority for Moscow, which controls the pipelines.

Prime Minister Akesha Kazbegeldin is married to an ethnic Russian, like many of the Kazakh elite. He said he considered himself a Muscovite and saw the relationship with Russia inevitably as one of "partnership" and "unity."

Mr. Kazbegeldin, 42, who knows some macroeconomics, is a strong proponent of reintegration.

"Our way is toward the market and toward Russia," he said. "I always say that if anyone tries to stop us entering through Russia's front door, we'll try to slip in through the back window."

Founded in 1924 as a Russian fort, Akmola, then called Akmolinsk, was called Tselino-

grad, or "City of the Virgin Lands," during the Soviet era.

Northern Kazakhstan is almost 80 percent ethnic Slav, a result of borders drawn by Russians to dilute the nomadic Kazakhs, who today make up only 40 percent of vast Kazakhstan's population of 17 million. Huge numbers of Kazakhs stayed during the Stalin-era collectivization of farmland, and many Russians, Tatars and ethnic Germans were deported here.

Then, 40 years ago, Nikita S. Khrushchev announced the Virgin Lands campaign, designed to bring Kazakhstan's vast pastureland under the plow. The next 10 years brought hundreds of thousands of young Russians, Belarusians and Ukrainians to settle the steppes where Gengis Khan once roamed.

Some 25 million hectares (64 million acres) of pasture were brought and hundreds of collective farms established in the steppes where Gengis Khan once roamed.

But yields dropped because

of misguided agricultural ideas on the unprotected steppes.

where winds blew the tops off

"All young, unmarried people were urged to help," said Zhanina Bulgakova, who came here straight from school in Kulyshov, Russia. "They said: 'Build a new young city. Build communism.' And we were all volunteers."

"We were happy then, in the '60s," she said softly, hearing the music in her head. "Imagine, at 22 I was appointed a chief engineer! We had to set up a radio station, and there was nobody old from whom to learn."

She met and married Vladimir Bulgakov, who was the only anesthesiologist for seven large districts. Today, he is a professor of medicine specializing in tuberculosis, still rampant here. He earns the equivalent of \$25 a month.

"It's a joke," he said with disgust, showing visitors the henhouse he built near his apartment block for extra income, together with the pigs and cows he raises at his dacha.

But yields dropped because

of misguided agricultural ideas on the unprotected steppes.

seen to skate on the wind instead of letting it blow him around, and women sensed it.

More than that, he genuinely liked women, not only in red, but overall. Liked to watch them, talk with them, dance with them, and women picked up on it. They liked him because he liked them for all the things women are."

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materials used in its construction. As a result of this weight reduction, other improvements include better handling and greater economy for the LS400's sophisticated 8-cylinder engine. Soon, we'll tell you about the other improvements we've carried out

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*J.D. Power and Associates 1994 Customer Satisfaction with Product Quality and Dealer Service StudySM. Study based on a total of 24,797 U.S. consumer responses.

EDITORIALS/OPIION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

To the Brink With China

China's obstinacy left President Bill Clinton no choice but to announce punitive tariffs (100 percent) on a billion dollars worth of targeted Chinese imports. Beijing promptly reciprocated these toughest-ever sanctions. If further talks do not produce a breakthrough by Feb. 26, a trade war will be added to the tensions that other trade disputes, human rights issues, nuclear nonproliferation and Taiwan already impose on Chinese-American ties.

This is not, on the merits, a tough issue. Chinese factories shamelessly knock off American compact disks, personal computer software and movie videos. The Chinese have fended off repeated well-documented complaints of piracy, professing ignorance of the Western concept of intellectual property. But it is piracy. The Chinese have laws against it. The American effort has been to expect China to respect its own laws. The flagrancy of the offense and the necessary determination of American negotiators to defend a leading American export industry have given the issue a high political profile.

As newcomer to world trade, the Chinese are vying for a place at a crowded table. And they have a place. It gave them an immense surplus approaching \$30 billion in trade with the United States last

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Watching Algeria Explode

Algeria now stands at the brink of open civil war. The violence has reached a point at which several hundred people are dying each week in the struggle between the military government and the Islamic radicals who are trying to tip it over. Although wider fighting would have ugly implications not only for the rest of North Africa but for Southern Europe as well, there is little indication of progress as other governments try to push the combatants toward a truce.

For the Western democracies, neither side represents an attractive solution. The fighting goes back to a presidential election three years ago that the army annulled at the moment it became clear that Islamic fundamentalists were going to win. The army has talked of a new election this year, but a leader of the principal Islamic opposition party has responded from prison, that any attempt at an election in present circumstances will lead to greater bloodshed. A week ago a tremendous bomb in a car exploded in downtown Algiers, killing 42 people.

Last month representatives of a broad range of Islamic opposition organizations, meeting in Rome, offered the government terms for negotiation. But the

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clinton's Sensible Budget

The budget that Bill Clinton released on Monday might seem tame by comparison with the government-cutting promises of Republicans. The president would wipe out no department or major program. He would not balance the budget, but instead projects \$200 billion deficits as far as his budget officials can see. He barely nicks entitlement programs and achieves savings through hundreds of reasonable, though unexecuting, spending reductions.

But the administration's plan exudes common sense. The deficit would fall as a percentage of economic activity — the best gauge of the government's tug on private capital. By avoiding a mindless rush to balance, the president preserves valuable investments in education, training, and research. His budget provides a worthy alternative to an expected Republican onslaught on government.

Goaded by the Republicans, the president made his task harder by proposing tax credits, as previously announced, of up to \$500 per child and up to \$10,000 per family for education and job training. He exempted Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and defense — more than half the budget — from sizable cuts, forcing bigger cuts on everything else. The budget plan calls for spending over the next five years about \$130 billion less than what it would cost to continue this year's federal programs. Most of the service cuts would come out of housing, transportation, energy and other discretionary programs. Mr. Clinton would eliminate 131 mostly small programs, consolidate 271 others, and cut the federal payroll to the lowest level in 30 years.

The Republicans are likely to embrace nearly every one of Mr. Clinton's cuts and impose even more. The administration will fight to preserve its national service, training and education initiatives. The president proposes "skill grants" for unemployed and low-paid workers to buy vocational training. He would spend more on early childhood education and nutrition, tuition grants for low-income fam-

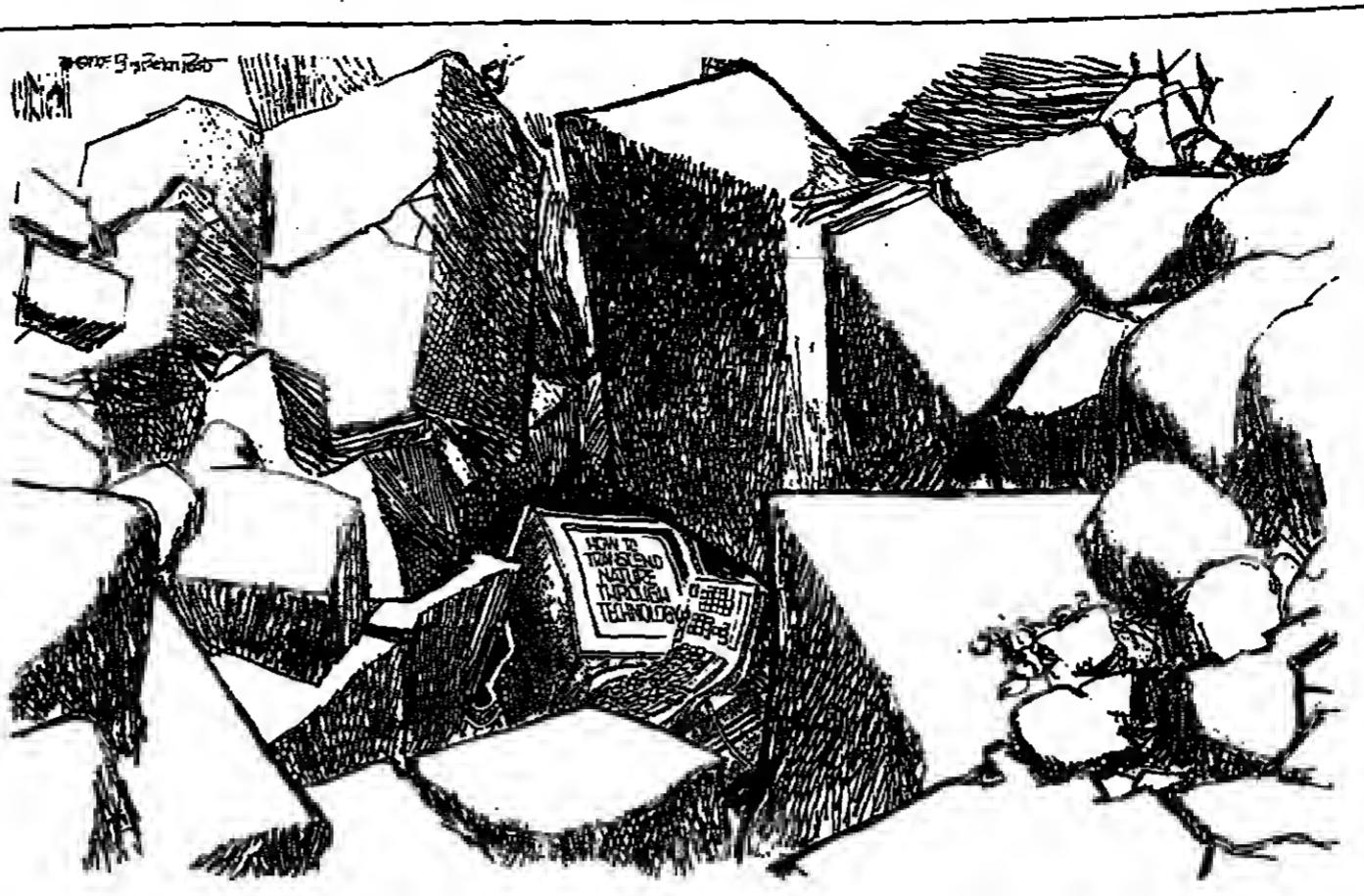
Other Comment**Stop the Rate Hikes**

Enough is enough. The Federal Reserve Board has raised short-term interest rates seven times since last February, pushing them to their highest level in four years. And, believe it or not, still another increase is in the wind.

With inflation well under control at an annual rate of 2.7 percent at the end of 1994, the Fed should allow time for the string of rate increases to have its effect, an effect that only now is beginning.

Even in parts of the country where the recovery has been robust, economic factors have combined to keep inflation low. Higher costs have been mitigated by the fact that U.S. productivity is at its greatest level in years.

—Los Angeles Times.

**Laogai Thrives, Its Products Sell, Its Slaves Suffer On**

NEW YORK — "My name is Hongda Harry Wu and I am the executive director of the Laogai Research Foundation." Mr. Wu was speaking in Washington on Jan. 26 at a briefing on China. The briefing was for new members of Congress. So of course President Bill Clinton and his principal advisers did not attend.

That is a pity because the president, in his own way, contributed to the preservation of the *laogai*, making the very special kind of research carried out by Mr. Wu particularly important.

Laogai: reform through labor is the translation. Government profit through the organized man-

agement of slave labor is the meaning. The *laogai* is the Chinese version of the Soviet gulag, made far more efficient and integrated into the economy by every Chinese Communist regime.

Mr. Clinton is getting the credit due to him for ordering a punitive tariff on certain Chinese exports to the United States as retribution for the production of compact disks, movies and computer software whose copyrights happen to belong to Americans. The only other important decision on China by President Clinton was in May 1994. His decision

then was to revoke his presidential promise to withdraw China's across-the-board minimum tariff privileges unless Beijing made human rights progress. "Progress" means not arresting as many Chinese dissidents or torturing them quite as severely, or allowing the captive Tibetans to hold a rally without being beaten bloody.

The president knew that no improvement had taken place. But he presented a theory, amusing if immoral, that somehow the Communists would be so moved by seeing him in full retreat that they would loosen the noose on

human rights themselves. American business convinced him of the bottom-line rectitude of that hypocritical fantasy.

The American public did not care how China-made shirts were produced, as long as any blood from lash marks was dry by the time they were worn.

Some of the commentary on the copyright episode treats the Clinton about-face of 1994 as history, sad maybe but history. No, it is part of life — China's. Tibet's. Mr. Clinton's. ours.

In the *laogai* are some political prisoners. But most of the prisoners are ordinary Chinese, men and women, arrested for minor offenses like public disorderliness. They are sentenced to from one to three years — often extended by wardens. Others are just rounded up by local administrators where factories near the camps are calling for more labor.

After "release," many prisoners are ordered to remain in the prison-factory compound area to continue working, at a few pennies a day.

Prisoners are starved and flogged. But don't think this is mere sadism. Not at all — the beatings and the starvation diet are considered punishments for not producing work quotas. They are used to reach the official goal of making the camps a fully profitable part of the economy.

The Communists say there are about 1.25 million in the *laogai*. Mr. Wu says at least six times that many, producing everything from machine tools to toys. These are exported worldwide under fraudulent factory names.

Mr. Wu is the world's great expert on the *laogai*. A geologist, he spent 19 years in the *laogai* for "counterrevolutionary rightism." Since he arrived in the United States in 1985 he has been "researching" the slave camps — sometimes with his very life.

Three times he returned to China. He infiltrated labor camps posing as a relative or an overseas Chinese with money for *laogai* products. His foundation — three dedicated people — is helped to survive by the National Endowment for Democracy.

Neither President Clinton nor the United States created the *laogai*. But we will never know whether, if he had shown the same passion for human rights as he has for copyright laws, Beijing would have lightened at least some torture in some prisons, arrested somewhat fewer dissidents, forced fewer women to have abortions.

We do know that the Chinese have backed down in the face of economic pressure before. They will back down on the copyright laws. For human rights, though, a little less pain for Chinese slave laborers and the imprisoned Tibetan nation, Mr. Clinton would not even try.

The *laogai* thrives. Its products sell, its slaves bleed. That is not history but daily life, this day, this minute.

The New York Times.

Respect for Law in China Is the Big Issue

By William P. Alford

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — President Bill Clinton may revel in his image as a policy wonk, but when it comes to China he displays an unfortunate ignorance of recent history and a lack of sophistication about how that nation works.

This is evident yet again in threats that the administration is making to impose more than \$1 billion worth of punitive trade sanctions against China unless Beijing essentially stops all infringement of American copyrights, trademarks and patents.

American producers and consumers are certainly within their rights to be told. Obligations that China has accepted by joining the major international intellectual-property treaties or by entering into bilateral agreements with the United States are being routinely violated.

This problem is serious and America's grievance legitimate does not, however, validate the administration's chosen way of coping with it — which has been to demand that the Chinese government stop all infringing activity by a date certain or face severe trade sanctions. The Bush administration tried that approach and failed miserably.

The Clinton administration must come to appreciate the folly of viewing America's intellectual-property problems with China in isolation from China's larger problems of legal and political development and also from the plight of Chinese (and other foreigners) also experiencing infringement.

The lack of respect for intellectual property in China is deeply interwoven with, and ultimately inseparable from, the lack of respect found throughout China these days for law and legal institutions, which are widely viewed all too often as corrupt and subservient to the Communist Party and the personal pecuniary interests of individual leaders.

Viewed in this light, the United States is not well advised to follow a policy which presumes that bringing pressure to bear on a select number of individuals at the pinnacle of China's government will transform the attitudes of 1.2 billion Chinese.

Prominent figures in China's leadership have a vested interest in the very behavior in question — as evidenced by Deng Xiaoping's highly publicized ceremonial visit to the most notorious counterfeit-

ing factory on his last trip to Guangdong. They may well not be inclined genuinely to abandon it even if the costs to the nation are considerable.

But even if the central leadership were to choose to halt infringement, there is serious doubt whether it still has the capacity to bring a sudden and meaningful halt to this or any other major type of illicit behavior. In addition, the United States might well ask itself whether it should be encouraging Beijing to reassess centralized control over the most economically and politically vibrant and autonomous parts of the country.

The U.S. government should be directing the limited leverage it does have to help develop the type of legal institutions and legal consciousness that might in time generate a serious respect for law.

Only then will Chinese inventors and entrepreneurs, many of whom ache far more than outsiders for intellectual-property protection, have a way to vindicate their interests and, in the process, help strengthen the legitimate interests of us all. Only then will ordinary Chinese citizens begin to understand how they cannot expect to enjoy their own property rights if their society fails to accord meaningful respect for other rights and the rights of others.

There are no magic formulas for developing a stronger commitment to legality in China. Both the Bush and the Clinton administrations missed important opportunities when in conjunction with the most-favored-nation debate, they so readily and transparently jettisoned human rights concerns for the chimera of more commercial access.

Washington should signal to Beijing its understanding that respect for property and political rights is, ultimately, *indivisible*, and do what it can materially to buttress legal development there.

If the goal is to inculcate a greater respect for property rights in China, it is incumbent upon Washington to show a greater concern for the fundamental rights of Chinese today even if it means eschewing headline-grabbing threats of trade sanctions.

The writer, director of East Asian legal studies at Harvard University, is author of the forthcoming book, "To Steal a Book Is an Elegant Offense: Intellectual Property Law in Chinese Civilization." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Disowning the Disowned in New York

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — The anger, the fear and the despair are building. Governor George Pataki of New York has rolled up the sleeves of his tuxedo, picked up a machete and begun hacking away at the social welfare safety net in New York City.

Soft-spoken and quick with a smile, the governor seems absolutely unaware of the devastation, the human carnage that is sure to follow as tens of thousands of poor souls fall through the shredded net to absolute bottom. "Where does he think people are going to go?" asked Anne Erickson of the Greater Upstate Law Project, which fights for legislative support for humane treatment of the poor.

Ms. Erickson's voice was a mix of astonishment and dismay as she reflected on the governor's plans to eviscerate the Home Relief program and to roll back other welfare benefits, including aid to the elderly, the blind and the disabled. "He is beating up people who are on the absolute fringes," she said.

Mr. Pataki's Home Relief proposal would sharply cut non-housing benefits and allow so-called "employable" recipients to remain in the program only 90 days in any 12-month period. After that they would be on their own, legions of destitute men and women, some with children,

holding benefits and throwing needy people off welfare, you begin a domino-like sequence of human destruction. Individuals who lose their eligibility for welfare also lose their eligibility for food stamps and for Medicaid. But they still get hungry and they still get sick.

The New York Times reported that Republican legislative leaders were jubilant when Governor Pataki announced his proposed cuts. They saw it as cause for celebration. What is it that makes a politician jubilant at the prospect of hungry men and women reduced to rooting through garbage for the remains of someone else's meal?

What sickness enables a politician to experience joy at the creation of policies that are guaranteed to force people out of their homes and onto the street? The result will be an utterly degraded environment in which enormous numbers of poor people, who already know that they are despised, will come to realize that they have absolutely nothing left to lose.

While the legislators are yukking it up, more and more people will be consigned to the streets with no jobs, no money, no benefits and no friends. The rage will be like nothing we have previously seen.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**1895: Paris Is Freezing**

PARIS — The weather is still very severe and the effects of the cold are becoming manifest. The wood pavement in all parts of Paris is developing fissures. Many houses are deprived of water through the pipes being frozen and residents are put to serious inconvenience through the necessity of carrying up their daily supply.

Bread is delivered in a frozen condition, milk has constantly to be thawed before it can be used, and even in apartments warmed by good fires water freezes instantly. The boat service above Paris is stopped. The present minimum temperature - 13.5 degrees Cent. has only been exceeded fifteen times since the year 1800.

1920: U.S. Heard Soon

LONDON — Wireless telephony soon between Europe and America is the prediction of a Marconi Company official, who says he recently spoke to Canada. One shilling a minute will probably be the fee.

1945: Big Three Meet

LONDON — President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin announced from their secret meeting place in the Black Sea area tonight (Feb. 7) that they have agreed on plans for the final defeat of Germany and they are now discussing the problem involved in establishing a secure peace. The long-awaited disclosure of the fact that the conference was in session was made unexpectedly in a communiqué that was released simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow. The announcement of the "Big Three" meetings was widely welcomed.

Remember The Facts In Context

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Smithsonian's exhibit of the B-29 that dropped the atomic bomb got entangled in a quarrel that began a quarter-century ago over the decision to use the bomb. That quarrel is in turn a by-product of the great quarrel over Vietnam — far more a product of the furies of the 1960s than of the war planning of the 1940s, when Harry Truman and his advisers made the decision.

That connection is persuasively established in Robert Newman's forthcoming book "Truman and the Hiroshima Cult."

Mr. Newman, a professor of journalism at the University of Pittsburgh, documents the way in which revisionist views of President Truman and the atomic bomb sprang from the tragic national division over Vietnam, as did so many other twisted perspectives on the generation which won World War II and designed America's strategy in the Cold War.

The 1960s were the seedbed of the view that the chief motive for using atomic weapons against Japan was not to jolt the Japanese into surrender and save scores of thousands of lives, but to discourage Soviet adventurism in Europe by means of "atomic diplomacy" — nuclear intimidation.

This thesis, as Mr. Newman shows, requires the tendentious rearrangement of all sorts of collateral history, including the "discoveries" that anticipated Allied casualty figures in an invasion of the Japanese home islands were greatly exaggerated; that the Japanese leaders were war-weary, rather than narrowly divided between a peace party and still powerful and impudent military fanatics; that Mr. Truman cold-bloodedly ignored Japanese peace overtures; that he refused to qualify the unconditional surrender demand in a timely way to accommodate Japanese determination to keep their emperor; and that the United States used a "barbaric" weapon against Japan which it would never have used against Germany — reflecting the "racism" of U.S. war policy.

The range of such revised views is from half-truths to outright falsehoods.

Writing on the "gutting" of the Enola Gay exhibit, Barlow Bernstein (*Opinion*, Feb. 2) finds it deplorable that such exalted military figures as Dwight Eisenhower and William Leahy could freely express misgivings about the use of the bomb, but that such reservations are now deemed ineligible for inclusion in the Enola Gay exhibit. He has a point.

But these second thoughts came years later and were not uncolored by service rivalries. And General Eisenhower, whose experience was in the European theater, may have known less than we know now of the fanaticism of the still ascendant Japanese militarists in 1945.

Mr. Bernstein quotes George C. Marshall as directing the use of the bomb against "military installations," as if to say that Hiroshima was not such an installation. It was a place of troop concentration. It was also the headquarters of the Japanese command planning the defense of Kyushu, the island which was to be the target of the first Allied assault in November 1945.

The revisionists seldom acknowledge how formidable the Japanese were fortifying Kyushu, preparing a defense that might well have made Okinawa (where more than 12,000 Americans died) look like a picnic. Nor do they mention 7,000 kamikaze planes remaining in the Japanese inventory, after they had done hideous damage to U.S. ships in the Okinawa campaign that the War Department kept its extent secret.

There is much to know about the context in which the decision to drop the atomic bomb was made. The "Hiroshima cult," as Mr. Newman calls it, is just that. It isn't history. Those who are content with cults, whether celebratory or derogatory, will worship history as they like. Those who want history will read Mr. Newman.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

NAFTA, Aged 1, Is Badly in Need of Repair

By Sarah Anderson and John Cavanagh

WAshington — Even as it has been piecing together a costly and unpopular bailout for Mexico, the Clinton administration has been celebrating the first anniversary of the North American Free Trade Agreement with claims that the pact has created 100,000 jobs in the United States.

It is true that in 1994 U.S. exports to Mexico jumped 20 percent over those of 1993, and many companies have enjoyed the benefits.

What the administration fails to say is that in today's high-tech factories, companies can increase exports without hiring new employees.

Moreover, imports from Mexico, which displace U.S. jobs by muscling out American products, grew even faster than U.S. exports.

As a result, according to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, NAFTA has caused a net loss of 10,000 U.S. jobs. The crash of the peso will only intensify this trend as U.S. goods become even costlier for Mexican consumers.

More than 36,000 U.S. workers have filed claims that they have lost their jobs because of NAFTA, and the Labor Department reports that the number of claims has jumped dramatically in the last two weeks.

The stories of workers displaced by NAFTA have much to tell us about the increasingly vulnerable position of American — and Mexican — labor in the new global economy.

Fairy Jean Breining had been working for Woolrich, a sportswear manufacturer named after her hometown, Woolrich, Pennsylvania, for 24 years when she was laid off last summer. Officials had promised to try to keep production in the United States, but less than a year after NAFTA went into effect, the temptation of Mexico — where apparel workers earn on aver-

age \$1 an hour — was apparently too much to resist.

The company laid off 450 workers in Pennsylvania and Colorado and hired Mexican contractors.

Mrs. Breining qualifies for a government retraining program. She is 59 and says the program offers little comfort. "I was

Imports of cheaper tomatoes into the United States have increased 25 percent; the prices U.S. producers received fell by half. At the supermarket, prices have not changed.

planning to retire in about four years," she said. "I don't see any point in signing up for retraining, since no one's going to hire a woman my age anyway."

The big question for Woolrich employees is: retraining for what? In nearby Avis (population 1,600), Woolrich had been the biggest employer, with about 100 workers. Since the Woolrich plant closed, the biggest employer has been the United Methodist Church, which employs 17 people in its day-care center.

Tracy Bartrom, a maintenance worker for Magnetek Inc. in Huntington, Indiana, recalls meeting trainees from Magnetek's plant in Matamoros, Mexico.

"Through a translator I asked him how much he was paid and he said \$1 an hour," she said. "I

had to wonder why the company would pay me 10 times as much."

Within the first six months of NAFTA, Ms. Bartrom found herself out of work. Magnetek, which makes electrical equipment, moved about 40 jobs from Huntington and 30 more from Owosso, Michigan, to Mexico.

Magnetek workers in Indiana and Michigan are clearly losers.

But are Magnetek's Mexican workers the winners? Mexico's low wages and lax enforcement of workers' rights and environmental standards are primary attractions for U.S. investors.

A random survey of U.S. factories in Mexico in 1992 by the General Accounting Office found that all violated Mexico's environmental laws. It is not surprising, then, that the new jobs created by U.S. companies are often undesirable.

This is the case at Magnetek's Mexican plants, where workers complain that strong fumes cause nausea and vomiting. Ms. Bartrom says the Indiana plant does not have such problems because an employee works full time to ensure compliance with Environmental Protection Agency guidelines.

Matamoros employees report that in the past year Magnetek dismissed older workers in two plants and replaced them with younger people at half the pay — \$50 for a 48-hour workweek.

In Immokalee, Florida, men from Mexico and Haiti crowd into a parking lot at dawn, hoping that a bus will come and take them to the fields to work. Until October, many had more regular employment with Regency Packing, a tomato grower and processor. But Regency declared bankruptcy, citing increased imports of Mexican tomatoes. Suddenly, 1,100 field workers and factory workers were out of jobs.

The writers are economists at the Institute for Policy Studies and co-editors of a new study titled "NAFTA's First Year: Lessons for the Hemisphere." They contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

Imports of cheaper tomatoes into the United States have increased 25 percent since the NAFTA took effect, while the prices U.S. producers received last year for their crops were only half of 1993 prices, according to the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, a research group.

Meanwhile, prices for tomatoes at the supermarket have stayed about the same.

The Regency workers qualify for retraining under NAFTA, but it is doubtful that they will benefit much from the program.

"Most of the workers are illiterate and don't speak English," said Robert Williams of Florida Rural Legal Assistance. "What can they be restrained to do? Really the only jobs available to them are in agriculture or as cleaning staff at hotels."

Citing the failed promises of NAFTA, 24 members of the House cosponsored a bill last month calling for the United States to withdraw from the agreement. And politicians and citizens' groups in Mexico are asking for renegotiation.

While it is unlikely that the Clinton administration will back away entirely from NAFTA, it should consider adding strong enforcement mechanisms to hold companies accountable for the abuse of workers' rights and environmental standards.

Last week's bailout offered a missed opportunity to make this link, but the continuing crisis in Mexico may yet offer the administration an opening to set new rules that will help not only American workers but their counterparts across the border.

Michael Heyman, new on the job and eager to play it safe, justified his backing down: "In this important anniversary year, veterans and their families were expecting, and rightly so, that the nation would honor and commemorate their valor and sacrifice. They were not looking for analysis and, frankly, we did not give enough thought to the intense feelings about this analysis would evoke."

Why this catering to American Legionnaires and similar groups who demand a one-sided version of history? Those among them who need to recall their uniform days are already well served with parades and speeches on Memorial Day and Veterans Day. That is two days more than the country sets aside to honor the valor and sacrifices of conscientious objectors to war.

In a militaristic nation like the United States, even the suggestion that upholders of the anti-war ethic be praised is seen as preposterous. The conscientious objectors can be derided and dismissed — or jailed, as many were during every war the country has had — but the bravery of their resistance is enshrined in history.

JPM 1150

When a Budget Item Becomes a Burden

By John Kenneth Galbraith

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In these last years, and notably in these past months, Americans have heard much of the burden imposed by government on the citizen. Nothing has been more emphasized in speech and possibly also in thought.

This comment is not meant to regret this concern, as some might suppose.

MEANWHILE

Rather, it is to clarify the way the word "burden" is now employed. It has a very special connotation, of which all who cherish good or anyhow accepted English usage should be aware.

As now used, "burden" applies only to a very specific range of government activities. Many are not a burden and are not to be so described. Defense expenditure is definitely not a burden; indeed, increases therein are now being proposed. That there is now no wholly plausible enemy does not affect the situation.

Similarly, in recent years large sums, upward of \$50 billion, have been appropriated to bail out failed financial institutions, specifically the savings and loan associations. This was not a burden. A clear distinction must be made between a burden and an admittedly unfortunate and costly financial misadventure.

Social Security is not a burden; in no politically acceptable discourse is it so described. Nor are farm price and income supports, although recipients regularly command incomes of a hundred grand or more.

Medicare is basically not a burden and is not to be so described. There are many lesser items of expenditure that are not a burden, including health care for members of the Congress.

On the other hand, some functions of government are a heavy burden. Notable are welfare payments, especially those to unmarried mothers and their children. Likewise expenditures for food stamps and child nutrition. While Medicare is not a burden, Medicaid is a real burden.

Education is somewhat special. While private education is not a burden, public

education, especially in the cities, can be a very heavy load. Here, as elsewhere, burden bears no necessary relation to cost.

And here one sees the rule by which students of contemporary English usage should be guided. Whether a public function or service or regulation is or is not a burden depends on the income of the individual so helped or favored.

As with all linguistic rules there can be exceptions. The National Endowment for the Arts, support to public broadcasting, a few other items not specifically designed for the poor, are a burden. The exceptions, as ever, make the rule.

It is the generally accepted purpose of language to convey meaning. All who use or hear the word "burden" should know the precise and subtle meaning it conveys.

Basically something is a burden when it is not for the rich, not for the merely affluent, but for the poor.

The writer, professor emeritus of economics at Harvard, is an adviser on English usage for the American Heritage Dictionary. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

Let Us Not Celebrate Einstein's 'One Great Mistake'

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON —

Whining and bellyaching — long the specialty of the American Legion and similar pensioner warrior groups — have prevailed. The Smithsonian Institution is scaling back its planned Enola Gay exhibit.

Officials of some veterans organizations were in a bind that the exhibition was something less than the customary puffery that glorifies the 1945 roasting of civilians in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Anyone refusing to salute the Americanized, Trumaniized and sloganized version of the ending of World War II — the bombing saved U.S. lives, the Japanese were entrenched — is open to accusations of unpatriotic disloyalty. Dispassionate assessments of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are unwelcome, especially if it is concluded that the bombings were blemish military atrocities or if the statement of Albert Einstein, uttered shortly before his death, is endorsed: "I made one great mistake in my life — when I signed the letter to President Roosevelt recommending that the atomic bomb be made."

Large veterans groups like the American Legion are in business, first, to perpetuate the alleged glories of their mem-

bers' military days — even though only a small percentage of soldiers see combat — and, second, to protect their entitlements and perks that help drain the civilian economy.

The Smithsonian episode is in the first category. When word emerged that the exhibit would not be a celebratory event — with the usual assembly of retired war heroes, generals and tooting military bands — the American Legion and similar military groups went to their patrons in Congress. More than 80 members heeded. They wanted heads to roll and butts kicked, starting with the director of the National Air and Space Museum responsible for daring to create an exhibition that raised moral issues about the bombings.

Faced with posturing politicians and ranting militarists, the Smithsonian caved. All that is on the agenda now is a plan to wheel out the fuselage of the Enola Gay and plop it at the museum, like a bric-a-brac on history's shelf and with no hints at all of its role in bringing instant death and suffering to several hundred thousand Japanese citizens.

The Smithsonian director, I.

One benefit of the Smithsonian wrangle is that peace groups have been stirred to action.

Such organizations as Physicians for Social Responsibility and Pax Christi plan to use 1995 as a year to join with the Japanese peace community to educate citizens of both nations — especially the young who have not yet been propagandized — that no allegiance that has owed any government that has bombs at the ready to slaughter a citizenry across the river or ocean.

Like it or not, the American Legion will have to deal with the analysis of Hiroshima and Nagasaki sure to come this year.

Its crowning of the Smithsonian in silence does nothing to still the voices of Japan's hibakusha — survivors of the blasts — nor the testimony of Senator Mark Hatfield, the Oregon Republican who as a sailor entered Hiroshima in 1945 weeks after the bombing: "I felt jarred in the depths of my soul. I was witnessing the effects of a horror too terrible to imagine The shock to my conscience registered permanently."

Then as now, Mark Hatfield was not speaking only for himself.

Washington Post Writers Group

A Message of Thanks to Japan's Many Friends

By Yohei Kono

The writer is deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs.

many on the brink of death. I hope that all those governments and people who offered their help understand why we were not always able to give an immediate response to their generous offers.

As the magnitude of the damage became clear, we worked to identify the precise needs and priorities of the victims and of those involved in rescue operations, so that we could put to useful effect the generous offers of assistance from abroad.

We were able promptly to accept large amounts of water, blankets, tents and other forms of assistance from the U.S. armed forces stationed in Japan. As the extent of the damage became clearer, we gratefully received rescue teams, starting with the Swiss disaster relief team, as well as relief materials and donations.

Recently, I visited the areas affected. I observed that the number of evacuees taking shelter at schools and other facilities has dropped from 300,000 to 240,000. The affected people were remarkably calm. With their determination to rebuild, they were gradually returning to a normal pace of living.

I was deeply moved at the sight of the

many members of the rescue teams and medical teams, the volunteers and others who had rushed across great distances to Japan and who were working day and night to help alleviate the suffering and difficulties of the affected people.

Through the goodwill proffered to our country by the international community, I am strongly reminded of the need for the countries of the world to live together and help one another in our global community. The experience has made us recognize anew the growing need for Japan to reciprocate and contribute to international cooperation.

We must continue to devote our full efforts to the recovery and reconstruction operations, and strive to rebuild the areas affected so that they will be better equipped to withstand disasters and be better places to live.

In reinforcing our disaster prevention systems, we intend to learn from our experiences during this disaster, and from the experiences and wisdom of other countries as well.

In closing, I would like again to express our heartfelt gratitude for the good will and assistance we have received from countries and individuals everywhere. They have lit a light of hope in the hearts of all those who suffered from the earthquake.

International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Hiroshima Revisited**

Regarding "Hiroshima Bomb: Just a Warning in Moscow," and "In Japan, Dismay at the Down-sizing of Exhibits" (Feb. 2):

American veterans groups and members of Congress should be outraged at the Smithsonian's arguably pro-Japanese portrayal of the atomic bombing of Japan during World War II. Similarly, the Japanese have every right to be dismayed at the Smithsonian's decision to exclude material showing the devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In an apparent effort to portray "a middle ground" interpretation of the bombings, the display is a gross distortion of events through omission.

The real story of the conclusion of World War II is that there are two separate and equally accurate stories: that of the Japanese and that of the

Americans. While based on the same events, they are recorded from wholly different perspectives. The bombings are a symbol of both victory and despair. An accurate portrayal should fully reflect both perspectives. Visitors to a museum exhibit should be permitted to form their own conclusions.

JIM AMBRUSCH
Tokyo

The Smithsonian's critics seem confused over the difference between explaining a nation's actions and defending them. No moral person could possibly defend Japanese or Nazi atrocities in World War II. But that hardly makes one a "revisionist" if one tries to explain what factors led the participants to behave as they did. Indeed, this understanding is the key to avoiding a repeat of such tragedies.

As for the presentation's "in-

appropriate" portrayal of the Japanese as victims, I feel sorry for anyone who cannot make a moral distinction between an infantryman bayoneting civilians in Nanking and a child caught under a mushroom cloud.

SCOTT T. HARDY
Tokyo

The agonizing question of whether President Harry Truman made a wicked decision by ordering the use of the atomic bomb has taken on new importance with the approach of the 50th anniversary of that fatal event. Two considerations are too often overlooked.

The first is what sort of world we would be living in had Hitler or Stalin had the bomb first. The second: The fact that one bomb could destroy a whole city and kill 100,000 human beings was simply impossible to grasp before it happened, except by the scientists.

FRANCOIS DE ROSE
Paris

The writer is a former member of the United Nations Commission on the International Control of Atomic Energy.

Regarding "Time to End This Assault on the Honor of a Nation" (Opinion, Jan. 26):

George F. Will dares to accuse the Smithsonian Institution of "nastily insulting" the honor of the U.S. nation in its original script for the exhibit on the Enola Gay.

Although I agree that the Smithsonian's script should be changed, I am incensed by Mr. Will's bad faith. At least a third of his article is a frothing, rabid diatribe against all points of view to the left of his own, and is, in its viciousness and content, nastier and more anti-American than anything the Smithsonian has ever produced.

One example: He excoriates schools for giving children condoms "as bookmarks" for books such as "Heather Has Two Mommies" and "Daddy Has a Roommate." Aside from the fact that these condoms, intended to fight AIDS, would also help reduce the abortions and teenage welfare mothers Mr. Will so despises, it is obvious that these books are meant to teach tolerance and respect — ideas at the heart of the U.S. Constitution.

KEN COWAN
Paris



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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1995
PAGE II

'White Man's Burden': Reverse Spin on Racism

John Travolta Plays a Powerless White Man
And Harry Belafonte Is a Privileged Black

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The film crew of "White Man's Burden," working in a deserted factory in downtown Los Angeles, wears surgical masks to deflect the thick dust and acrid smell. John Travolta keeps nodding off, the result of three nights of filming until dawn. Harry Belafonte's raspy voice is even raspier, and he keeps coughing. And the first-time director, Desmond Nakano, who also wrote the screenplay, sips coffee, rubs his hands to keep warm and struggles to cope with his two exhausted stars.

Travolta smiled. "Like 'Pulp Fiction,' this film will probably cost me money because I won't make a dime out of it," he said. "but I read this script standing up in my kitchen and I thought, 'I've got to do this.'"

"I haven't made a movie in 17 years," Belafonte said. "I really had no appetite for the kinds of films made about blacks today that propel violence and romanticize ghetto conditions. And then I read this and thought, at least we have something here that takes a real look at what's tearing people apart."

With Hollywood studios routinely avoiding anything provocative and churning out deadly comedies and by-the-numbers romances, "White Man's Burden" explores a significant theme: black-white relations and the angers and misunderstandings that shroud them.

What makes the independent film unusual is the plot, which puts a reverse spin on reality. In "White Man's Burden," to be released in the fall, blacks are the dominant race and whites are the underclass. Travolta plays a powerless white man who crosses paths with the Belafonte character, privileged businessman. The Travolta character oversteps the lines of class and race and makes a mistake that devastates his life.

THE project has had its problems. Various companies rejected the film, and the screenplay required extensive rewrites, partly at the request of the two stars. Moreover, the 36-year-old Nakano's lack of experience "was a sense of enormous anxiety to everyone, including the director," said Belafonte.

"Fortunately, Desmond was open and generous and let the actors experiment," he added.

Lawrence Bender, the producer of "Pulp Fiction," who is following that film with "White Man's Burden," said: "The movie's really about what it means to put the shoe on the other foot. Now that I was gaining some power in the film industry, it gave me an opportunity to somehow try to make a difference."

Nakano, whose screenplay credits include "Last Exit to Brooklyn" and "American Me," said the idea for "White Man's Burden" was rooted in his experience as a Japanese-American growing up in Los Angeles.

"I didn't want to make a didactic movie," he said, while the actors prepared for a scene in which Belafonte has been taken prisoner by Travolta. "I didn't want to make a movie that's easy, like most movies on racial matters in which you walk out of the film pretty much confirming the opinion you had when you walked in. It doesn't change anything."

Nakano said he expected white moviegoers to identify with the desperate Travolta character, who is the victim of bias, and the black audience to identify with the wealthy Belafonte character.

He hopes that both blacks and whites will question their assumptions about race. Nakano said with a laugh that the seed of the idea was probably planted when he was 8 years old and playing a game of war with an older brother.

"I remember my brother running past me and yelling: 'Kill 'em! Kill 'em! Kill the Japs!'" he recalled. "It was like everything stopped for me. It all went slow motion. I looked at him and realized, 'We're Japanese to white people but we're both American.' The line between us and them was suddenly reversed. And when your own brother says, in effect: 'Kill us! Kill us!' that's a real moral dilemma and that's what this movie is all about."

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But Belafonte also said that he was once again immersed in moviemaking, either producing, directing or appearing in films that he deems significant. These include producing "Parting the Waters," based on the Taylor Branch book about the civil rights movement, with Jonathan Demme; appearing as a gangster in a new Robert Altman film, "Kansas City," and directing "The Port Chicago Mutiny," based on an incident in World War II when black sailors mutinied after being ordered to work in a highly dangerous ammunition dump in San Francisco.

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American Home	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Amoco	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
AT&T	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Bell Atlantic	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Citibank	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Coca-Cola	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Eastman Kodak	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Ford Motor	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
General Electric	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
IBM	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Johnson & Johnson	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Kodak	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Merck	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
National Semiconductor	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pfizer	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Procter & Gamble	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
United Technologies	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Walt Disney	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Westinghouse	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
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Bell Atlantic	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Citibank	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Coca-Cola	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Eastman Kodak	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Ford Motor	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
General Electric	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
IBM	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Johnson & Johnson	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Kodak	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Merck	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
National Semiconductor	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Pfizer	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Procter & Gamble	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
United Technologies	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Walt Disney	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Westinghouse	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Yankee	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00

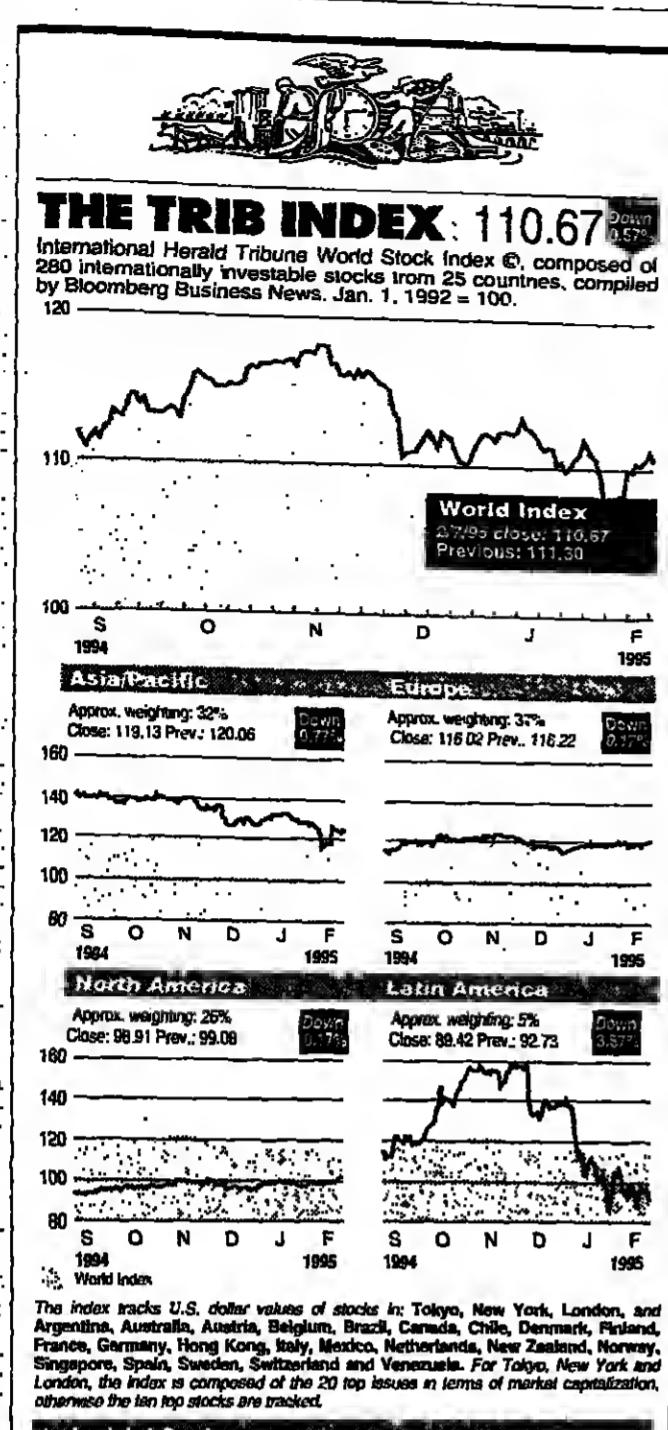
	12 Month High/Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Last Chg
American Home	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.00
Amoco	100.00	1						

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1995

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MEDIA MARKETS

Americanizing the Airwaves

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

CANNES — Set to launch on Feb. 14, Talk Radio UK is promising more thorns than Valentine's Day roses. Its crop of so-called shock jocks, the station says, should outrage listeners.

But strong personalities are only a part of the Americanization of European radio, a trend that was much in evidence here at MIDEM, an international record, music-publishing and video-music market held last week. The transformation, moreover, is bringing more U.S. investors such as ABC Radio Networks and MTV Networks, more promotional gimmicks, targeted niche programming, outlandish personalities—and of course, more advertising revenue—to Europe's rapidly-expanding radio airspace.

Even in France, where stations are required to reserve 20 percent of their airtime for music from French artists—the government is loosening restrictions to allow media conglomerates such as Matra-Hachette SA and Luxembourg-based CLT Multi-Media to acquire additional stations.

Radio advertising revenues across Europe are booming and will approach \$4 billion this year, according to a report by Zenith Media Worldwide, a division of the British advertising firm Saatchi & Saatchi Co. In Britain, for example, radio has outstripped print and television as the fastest-growing medium for the past three years, a trend expected to continue for the next five years, according to David Mansfield, commercial director of Capital Radio PLC, one of Britain's largest radio networks. In Germany, ad revenues exceeded \$1

billion last year, according to Hamburg-based media company Gruner & Jahr GmbH.

This pitch of activity has caught the attention of American radio networks anxious to expand into this lucrative field. "The Americans are looking beyond their own saturated market toward Europe and Asia," said Simoo Cole, chief executive of Unique Broadcasting Co., a European radio syndicating agency with offices in London and Paris. Among its panoply of services, Unique syndicates the audio portion of MTV Europe in 16 countries.

Moreover, in contrast to the American market, Europe is steadily adding new radio stations. While Los Angeles is bulging at the seams with some 60 commercial stations, London has a mere 16, with four additional ones slated to go on the air this year.

ABC Radio Networks, based in Dallas, Texas, has been in the forefront of the American invasion, distributing "top 40" formats by Los Angeles disk jockey Rick Dees to a number of European countries. "There's a trend in Europe for the countries that have been ignoring radio to start picking up on the pace of licensing new stations," said David Kantor, executive vice president for ABC Radio Networks. "This is bound to create greater diversity in programming and more advertising interest."

Global advertisers like Nestle SA, Coca-Cola Co. and McDonald's Corp. will soon be expanding their European radio buys, he predicted.

Meanwhile, syndication—the practice of distributing a show or format to many stations—is another staple of American radio

See RADIO, Page 15

See IMF, Page 14

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Currency	Per \$	Current										
American	1.7717	2.071	1.7008	2.0229	1.0162	5.4474	1.0204	5.4474	1.7208	1.5242	1.2114	1.2177
Britain	31.645	49.162	31.537	51.945	1.0525	4.2035	1.0525	4.2035	21.214	21.214	1.2177	1.2177
Frankfurt	1.5344	1.5972	1.5344	1.5972	1.0002	4.6202	1.0002	4.6202	1.5457	1.5977	1.2176	1.2176
London	1.5344	1.5972	1.5344	1.5972	1.0002	4.6202	1.0002	4.6202	1.5457	1.5977	1.2176	1.2176
Madrid	1.5344	1.5972	1.5344	1.5972	1.0002	4.6202	1.0002	4.6202	1.5457	1.5977	1.2176	1.2176
Paris	5.383	1.5344	5.383	1.5344	1.0002	4.6202	1.0002	4.6202	5.383	5.383	1.2176	1.2176
Tokyo	99.30	120.12	107.17	117.47	51.95	119.02	51.95	119.02	71.16	71.16	1.2176	1.2176
Toronto	1.281	1.2789	1.281	1.2789	0.8249	1.0018	0.8249	1.0018	1.281	1.281	1.2176	1.2176
Zurich	1.281	1.282	1.281	1.282	0.8249	1.0018	0.8249	1.0018	1.281	1.282	1.2176	1.2176
ECU	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	0.8249	1.0018	0.8249	1.0018	1.281	1.281	1.2176	1.2176
Yen	1.444	1.444	1.444	1.444	1.444	1.444	1.444	1.444	1.444	1.444	1.444	1.444

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Current										
American	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Austrian	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455
Australian	1.0785	1.0785	1.0785	1.0785	1.0785	1.0785	1.0785	1.0785	1.0785	1.0785	1.0785	1.0785
Brazilian	0.5113	0.5113	0.5113	0.5113	0.5113	0.5113	0.5113	0.5113	0.5113	0.5113	0.5113	0.5113
Czechoslovakia	27.48	27.48	27.48	27.48	27.48	27.48	27.48	27.48	27.48	27.48	27.48	27.48
Danish krona	5.033	5.033	5.033	5.033	5.033	5.033	5.033	5.033	5.033	5.033	5.033	5.033
Egyptian pound	3.7935	3.7935	3.7935	3.7935	3.7935	3.7935	3.7935	3.7935	3.7935	3.7935	3.7935	3.7935
Italian lira	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	180-day	240-day	360-day
Pound Sterling	1.5275	1.5547	1.5547	1.5547	1.5547	1.5547	1.5547
Deutsche mark	1.5275	1.5275	1.5275	1.5275	1.5275	1.5275	1.5275
Swiss franc	1.5275	1.5275	1.5275	1.5275	1.5275	1.5275	1.5275

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); ING Bank (Brussels); Banco Comercial Italiano (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

Time to Split After New Cable Deal

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Time Warner Inc. on Tuesday announced a \$2.5 billion acquisition and said it would sell assets and split into separate entertainment and cable system businesses.

Time Warner plans to raise \$2 billion to \$3 billion by selling assets, including its 19 percent stake in Turner Broadcasting Inc., valued at about \$900 million. Chairman Gerald Levin told analysts. It will also sell cable systems that do not fall into any of the "clusters" the company is forming, he said.

The actions are designed to help Wall Street evaluate the New York-based company's publishing, cable, film and music operations, as well as to help Time Warner reduce debt, raise its stock price and position itself to become a key supplier of programming.

Investors apparently liked what they heard, and Time Warner's stock rose \$1.125 to \$38.875. The shares have gained more than \$4 since Jan. 30.

"The split-up into distribution and content makes a lot of sense, because these assets will be valued separately," said Phelps Hoyt, an analyst at Duff & Phelps.

"It will provide a higher stock price."

Analysts and investors have been concerned about Time Warner's debt load and have had a tough time coming to grips with its sprawling operations.

Time Warner Inc. owns publishing and music operations, while its 63 percent-owned Time Warner Entertainment unit contains its Warner Brothers film studio operations in a partnership with US West Inc. and Itochu Corp. and Toshiba Corp. of Japan.

The purchase is Time Warner's second in two weeks. On Jan. 27, the company said it would buy the cable systems owned by Houston Industries Inc. for \$2.2 billion, including \$1.24 billion in debt.

Mr. Hoyt of Duff & Phelps said the purchases would raise debt at Time Warner to about \$19.48 billion. But the ratio of debt to cash flow, a key measure for evaluating companies, would remain stable at around 5.6.

systems in New York, Florida, Pennsylvania and 15 other states.

Time Warner will assume about \$2 billion of Cablevision debt, with the remainder paid in stock.

Time Warner will pay 2.5 million of its common shares and issue 3.25 million of convertible preferred stock. The convertible stock can be cashed in at \$100 a share and is convertible into 13.54 million Time Warner common shares at \$48 a share.

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Metallgesellschaft Posts a Profit, And Bad News

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

Arrest
Radical

Glaxo Results Show Its Need to Expand

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Glaxo PLC said Tuesday its first-half pretax profit rose 10 percent, to £1.10 billion (\$1.72 billion), but analysts said the first-ever decline in sales of its leading drug Zantac, emphasized the company's need to broaden its product range by acquiring Wellcome PLC.

Glaxo said cuts in research and administrative costs helped its earnings improve. The company raised its dividend to 10 pence from 9 pence.

Thorn's Profit Increases, But Units to Close

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC said Tuesday that pretax profit for the first nine months of its financial year rose 39 percent, to £343.7 million. The company also said it would close two unprofitable electrical-products retail chains.

The music and diversified retail company said it would close its Rumbelows and Fona chains by April 30, resulting in 2,900 job losses. As a result, the company will take a £11.6 million charge in its fourth quarter.

Profit from continuing operations rose 25 percent, to £358.2 million, and sales rose 3 percent, to £3.41 billion. The company's stock fell 12 pence, to 1,033.

Thorn said earnings were helped by Christmas sales of compact disks, especially "The Beatles Live at the BBC."

(Bloomberg, AFX)

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock									
	Div	Yld	PE	1994	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close
American Home Products	24	27	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
AT&T	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Bell Atlantic	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Bell South	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Boeing	24	27	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Citibank	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Coca-Cola	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Eastman Kodak	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Ford Motor	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
General Electric	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
IBM	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Johnson & Johnson	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Kodak	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Merck	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
National Semiconductor	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Pfizer	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Procter & Gamble	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
United Technologies	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Verizon	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Walt Disney	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Westinghouse	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125
Yankee	12	13	100	125	130	120	125	+2	125

EU Stresses Japan Trade Diplomat Tells Businesses Tokyo Matters

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — European businesses, dazzled by growth prospects of Southeast Asian countries, risk giving short shrift to Japan, a tougher but strategically imperative market, the European Union's top diplomat to Tokyo warned Tuesday.

"We in the European Commission take the view that any Asia strategy that does not keep Japan in focus is flawed," Jörn Keck said in his first speech since becoming the head of the EU's delegation to Japan in September.

"Equally important is that European business does not lose sight of the Japanese market as a technological innovator, as a competitor and as a test market for skills to enter other difficult markets," he said.

Japan's gross national product, he noted, was 10 times larger than China's and double that of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Mr. Keck's comments were part of a re-

markably conciliatory address that emphasized the relatively soft approach the EU has taken to trade with Japan, in contrast to the often hard-edged tactics employed by the United States.

Just two years ago, Mr. Keck's predecessor, Jean-Pierre Leng, warned that a steadily growing trade imbalance was a "time bomb, which, if not defused, could derail the continuation of positive developments."

Mr. Keck said he thought EU-Japan relations had not "been better for many years."

Thanks in large measure to the appreciation of the yen against other major currencies, structural impediments to the Japanese economy have been eroding. This, he said, had given foreign suppliers greater opportunity to sell their products in Japan.

"The high yen has had a profound effect and we're just at the beginning," he said, adding that the EU's trade deficit with Japan had narrowed by about 18 percent in 1994 to just under \$22 billion.

Nonetheless, he described the deficit as "still too big for comfort" and said it was important that Japan to procure European aircraft, jet engines and other big-ticket items.

Joblessness Eases in Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NUREMBERG — Western Germany's unemployment rate rose to 8.9 percent in January from 8.2 percent in December. The Federal Labor Office said Tuesday, but on a seasonally adjusted basis, the January jobless total was down slightly.

Analysts said the report was in line with expectations and consistent with forecasts of gradual improvement in employment this year.

They generally agreed with the president of the Labor Office, Bernhard Jagoda, that the sharp rise in the unemployment rate was caused solely by seasonal factors.

The seasonally adjusted West German jobless total fell 3,000 in January from December, to 2,530,000.

East German unemployment rose to 14.7 percent from 13.5 percent in December.

The seasonally adjusted jobless total, which has been falling since reaching a peak of 2.6 million in May 1994, was still slightly higher in Western Germany than the 2.52 million recorded in January 1994.

(AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2100
2200	3200	2000
2100	3100	1900
2000	3000	1800
1900 S O N D J F 1994 1995	2000 S O N D J F 1994 1995	1700 S O N D J F 1994 1995
1800	2100	1600
1700	2000	1500
1600	1900	1400
1500	1800	1300
1400	1700	1200
1300	1600	1100
1200	1500	1000
1100	1400	900
1000	1300	800
900	1200	700
800	1100	600
700	1000	500
600	900	400
500	800	300
400	700	200
300	600	100
200	500	100
100	400	100
0	300	100

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Munich state prosecutors said they were extending an investigation into suspected tax evasion at H.C.M. Hypo Capital Management Investmentsgesellschaft GmbH, an asset management unit of Bayerische Hypotheken- & Wechsel-Bank AG, to cover suspicion of money laundering.

Kraft Jacobs Sachard AG, the European foods division of Philip Morris Cos., bought an 85 percent stake in Ukraina Chocolate Factory, a major chocolate producer, for more than \$25 million, said Commerzbank AG, which is arranging the sale.

Germany's deputy minister of post and telecommunications, Gerhard Pfeffermann, has given up his role in Deutsche Telekom AG's supervisory board, a ministry spokesman said, after concerns of a conflict of interest.

Cable & Wireless PLC plans to offer facsimile services in Germany that would be rerouted through the company's British carrier Mercury Communications in London; it said the service could halve the cost of business faxes to the United States.

British Sky Broadcasting PLC reported a 46 percent jump in six-month pretax profit, to £55 million (£83.8 million), from a year earlier, as sales rose 48 percent, to £36.9 million.

Switzerland posted a revised trade surplus of 3.2 billion Swiss francs (\$2.5 billion) for 1994 on exports of 95.8 billion francs and imports of 92.6 billion francs.

Danone SA, one of the world's leading mineral water companies, said it acquired a 50 percent stake in Bonsafont Group, a Mexican bottled still water supplier.

Orla A/S of Norway said it agreed to sell 50 percent of its outdoor and survival products unit, Helly-Hansen, to Resource Group International Corp. for 125 million kroner (\$18.6 million).

Banque Nationale de Paris SA said it was not planning to buy Kleinwort Benson PLC, a British brokerage house.

British brewery shares fell after the Office of Fair Trading said it would investigate beer-pricing practices that may cause unfair competition.

AFP, AFX, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters

Swissair Makes New Sabena Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Swissair said Tuesday it had made a new partnership offer to Sabena that reflected the increased financial need of the Belgian airline after the apparent collapse of a plan to cut its costs.

A Swissair spokesman also said the new offer did not contain a request for government subsidies from Belgium.

Sabena is interested in a partnership with Sabena to gain a foothold in the EU airline sector.

An initial agreement between Swissair and Sabena had been

based on a plan by Sabena to cut its social security costs by transferring its pilots out of Belgium to Luxembourg. But Belgian politicians said the plan could create a dangerous precedent and said it was critical of it.

Separately, Scandinavian Airlines System reported from Stockholm that it had a pretax profit of 1.5 billion Swedish kronor (\$201 million) in 1994, based on preliminary figures, reversing a loss of 492 million kronor in 1993.

The carrier said final figures would be released March 14. It

Norway Firm Buys Atex Publishing

Bloomberg Business News

OSLO — Sysdeo Group AS said Tuesday it had agreed to buy Atex Publishing Systems Corp. and Finland's SyPress OY to become the world's largest supplier of software for newspaper publishing.

The purchase of Atex, the leading U.S. newspaper-software producer, includes a refinancing package that involves debt-to-equity conversion, debt forgiveness and a capital injection from Sysdeo.

Sysdeo is to buy SyPress for about \$7.2 million.

RADIO: American-Style Programming Is Becoming Popular in Europe

Continued from Page 13

that is just starting to spread within European markets, one that Mr. Kantor said he expected to grow considerably as audiences become more sophisticated.

Another import from the United States is niche programming, or tailoring a station's format for a particular category of listener. This began revolutionizing radio eight years ago in France and Germany, but only two years ago in Britain. "In the old days, we used to program a single station to appeal to all listeners equally," said Marc Garcia, music director for the public network France Inter. "Old ladies leaving church, kids leaving school — everyone tuned in to the same station."

Still, Europe has a long way to go before radio audiences are as fragmented as they are in the United States, where some cities have five Country & Western stations and as many as 28 different formats overall.

But with the proliferation of formats — Munich's latest

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LEGAL NOTICE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIAUNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Plaintiff,

v.

BCCI HOLDINGS (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.,
BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL S.A.,
BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL (OVERSEAS) LIMITED,
INTERNATIONAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT
COMPANY (OVERSEAS) LIMITED,
Defendants

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on December 21, 1994, in the above-captioned case, the Honorable Joyce Hens Green, United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, entered a preliminary Order of Forfeiture condemning and forfeiting the following properties to the United States of America:

Fourth Supplemental List of Forfeited Property

Description	Approximate Value
Excess funds from liquidation of New York agency of BCCI S.A.	\$ 77,000,000.00
Excess funds from liquidation of California agency of BCCI S.A. not included in Third Supplemental List of Forfeited Property	\$ 3,647,571.00
Funds at Chase Manhattan Bank representing interest owed to BCCI S.A. on bonds issued by the Republic of Venezuela; Account No. C20135 B	\$ 5,086.56
Accounts of BCCI S.A. Dubai at Bank of New York; (transferred to Court Registry Investment System)	\$ 3,600.00
Accounts of BCCI (Overseas) Bombay at New York agency of BCCI S.A.; Account Nos. 2044100105 and 2044100207 (transferred to Court Registry Investment System)	\$ 45,163.04
Carlson Farm, Sherman, Connecticut	\$ 2,000,000.00
Assets of BCCI Nigeria at American Express Bank, Account No. 3/52977 ("BCCI (OVERSEAS) Nairobi")	\$ 82,156.99
Bankruptcy distributions to BCCI:	
American Mills (transferred to Court Registry Investment System)	\$ 7,000.00
Domino Investment, Ltd.	\$ 23,673.14
Fastrax, Inc.	\$ 197,500.00
Fidelity Fund, Inc.	\$ 165,233.00
Remittance of funds paid in contempt proceeding in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, including interest (held by Nussbaum & Wald)	
61.15% percent of the amount distributable to CCAH shareholders as a consequence of the liquidation or other disposition of their indirect interest in First American Corporation	\$ 287,000,000.00
Willow Hollow, Houston, Texas	\$ 850,000.00
Bank of America National Trust and Savings Ass'n Acct. No. 6599-09995 BCCI Overseas - Bombay	\$ 4,545.47
Acct. No. 6597-09996 BCCI Overseas - Sri Lanka	\$ 10,430.00

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the United States intends to dispose of each of the forfeited properties in such manner as the Attorney General of the United States may direct, consistent with the plea agreement entered into by the defendants and the United States on December 19, 1991. Any persons of antite, having or claiming a legal right, title or interest in any of the aforementioned properties must, WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS of the final publication of this notice or actual receipt thereof, whichever is earlier, petition the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for a hearing to adjudicate the validity of his/her alleged interest in the property pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1963 (1). If a hearing is requested, it shall be held before the Court alone, without a jury. Claimants will bear the burden of proof in all such cases. Petitions that fail to allege an interest sufficient to maintain a claim under § 1963 (1) shall be subject to dismissal without a hearing.

The petition shall be signed by the petitioner under penalty of perjury and shall identify the particular property or properties in which the petitioner claims a legal right, title or interest; the nature and extent of the such right, title or interest in each property; the time and circumstance of the petitioner's acquisition of the right, title and interest in each property; and any additional facts and documents supporting the petitioner's claim and the relief sought.

A hearing on the petition shall, to the extent practicable and consistent with the interests of justice, be held within thirty (30) days of the filing of the petition. The Court may consolidate the hearing on the petition with a hearing on any other petition filed by a person other than any of the defendants named above. The petitioner may testify and present evidence and witnesses on his own behalf and cross-examine witnesses who appear at the hearing.

Your petition must be filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Criminal No. 91-0655 (JHG) at the following address:

3rd and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Furthermore, you must serve the United States Department of Justice with your petition at the following address:

Asset Forfeiture Office
P.O. Box 27322, Central Station
Washington, D.C. 20038
Attn: Michele L. Crawford, Esq.

And you should mail a copy of the petition to counsel for the court-appointed fiduciaries as follows:

Michael Nussbaum, Esq.
Nussbaum & Wald
Suite 200
One Thomas Circle
Washington, D.C. 20005

IF YOU FAIL TO FILE A PETITION TO ASSERT YOUR RIGHT, TITLE OR INTEREST IN THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED PROPERTY, WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS OF THIS NOTICE, YOUR RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THIS PROPERTY SHALL BE LOST AND FORFEITED TO THE UNITED STATES. THE UNITED STATES THEN SHALL HAVE CLEAR TITLE TO THE PROPERTY HEREIN DESCRIBED AND MAY WARRANT GOOD TITLE TO ANY SUBSEQUENT PURCHASER OR TRANSFEREE.

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Privatizations Are 'Not for Us,' Says Chinese Official

Reuters

BEIJING — The head of China's most powerful research organization said Tuesday that state ownership was the basis of socialism and ruled out following former Communist countries on the road to privatization.

Yuan Mu, director of the State Council Research Office, presented an emotional defense of the state sector in a lengthy article in the official Economic Daily on Tuesday.

Economists said the article was part of an intense debate within China's government regarding what to do with state-owned companies, which have consistently grown slower than collective, private and foreign-owned companies during the past 16 years of market reform.

"Since 1978, state firms and especially large state firms have remained the key part of the economy, accounting in 1993 for 53 percent of industrial output, 75 percent of fixed-asset value and 66 percent of taxes," Mr. Yuan said.

Chinese Bank To Set Its Own Lending Policy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHANGHAI — The People's Bank of China has authorized a Shanghai bank to let deposits determine its lending policies, lifting a long-standing regulation that all banks adhere to loan quotas set by the central bank, according to a report Tuesday.

The decision to allow the Bank of Communications to operate in response to market forces was made at a national banking conference last month, the Shanghai Star said.

The move marked a significant step toward turning the bank, the only Chinese bank headquartered in Shanghai, into a commercial concern, the report said.

Liu Yuchang, president of the Shanghai bank, said he would not have free rein since the People's Bank would still decide what ratio of deposits to lending the Bank of Communications must maintain.

Mr. Liu said the branch hoped to add 3.4 billion yuan (\$400 million) to its deposits this year, adding that the bank planned to improve service.

"Bank outlets will be incorporated into a computer network as soon as possible to facilitate customer service," Mr. Liu said.

(AP, Bloomberg)

"Privatization is not a model for us."

A Western diplomat, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the debate over privatization in China also was a debate over the future of its Communist Party.

"Many in the party see that its future depends on a dominant state sector," he said. "Once money and assets pass out of the hands of the state, what will be the role of the party?"

In 1994, the state sector's share of industrial output in China fell to 40 percent, down sharply from 77 percent in 1978, in part because some state companies turned themselves into shareholding firms or joint ventures.

One Chinese economist said Mr. Yuan and Zhu Rongji, China's deputy prime minister, opposed privatization, except for that of small and unprofitable state companies.

"Provinces and localities are keen on privatization, wanting to rid them of the burden of these firms," the economist said. "But for the moment, the Zhu view is winning the day."

Mr. Zhu, who also is governor of China's central bank, made a spirited defense of the state sector in a speech in December. He argued that the foreign and Hong Kong press presented only the bad things about Chinese state companies and not the strong points.

In 1994, 40 percent of state firms were in the red, down from more than 60 percent in 1993, Mr. Zhu said. Most of the companies that were losing money, he added, were small and medium-size state businesses set up for political reasons. He maintained that the losses of large state companies were very small.

Mr. Yuan argued in the article published Tuesday that the success of reforms since 1978 would have been impossible without the burden of taxes and excess manpower carried by state companies. Since mass unemployment led to social instability, he said, bankruptcy in China could only be implemented on an experimental basis, with new jobs arranged for those who had lost their jobs.

■ **China Plans Grain Centers**

The Chinese government plans to build more grain-producing centers before 2000 to ensure a stable supply for its growing population, the official China Daily said Tuesday, the Associated Press reported from Beijing.

Some 378 major grain-producing counties and cities will be developed into grain-producing centers, bringing the total to 886 by 2000, the newspaper reported, quoting Liu Jiang, China's agriculture minister.

China has set a target of 500 million tons for annual grain output by the end of the decade. Last year's output was 444.6 million tons.

Kobe a Boon for Japan's Builders

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — As a penalty for bribing public officials, one of Japan's largest construction companies, Taisei Corp., was prohibited last month from seeking new business for 18 days. Then on Jan. 17, the Kobe earthquake struck.

Within hours the suspension was lifted and Taisei dispatched 1,100 workers to Kobe to help clear the city's rubble and restore public services.

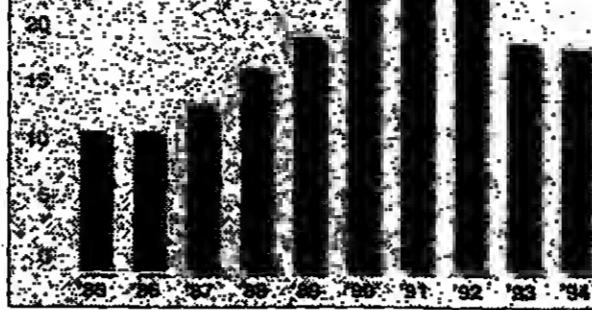
Ironically, Taisei and other major players in the Japanese construction industry, which has become infamous in recent years amid bribery and bid-rigging scandals, may benefit greatly from the disaster. Some evidence even suggests that the contractors' shoddy construction practices contributed to the destruction caused by the earthquake.

Rebuilding Kobe, critics say, could provide a chance to reform Japan's construction industry, which has produced some of the world's costliest yet drabkest buildings. It could also offer an opportunity to cobble urban planning, which has been given short shrift in Japan, resulting in cities with jumbles of ill-matched buildings on impassably narrow streets and with few parks and green areas.

Indeed, some foreign companies, which feel locked out of the construction market here, hope that post-earthquake reconstruction may provide them with a new chance to participate. Imported building materials, foreign construction methods and foreign contractors also could

A Chance for Construction

The biggest beneficiary of the Jan. 17 earthquake will be Japan's construction industry. Here are orders received by the top 50 construction companies.



Source: Japanese Ministry of Construction

The New York Times

help reduce the costs of reconstruction. Owners of Western-style homes, moreover, say they seemed to hold up relatively well in the quake.

"I would have to say that this event could cause a revolution in people's thinking about housing," said Charlie Barnes, the Japan representative of the U.S.-based Engineering Wood Association, a trade group.

But whether things will really change remains to be seen. While government officials in the Kobe area are talking about freeing up space for wider streets and more parks, it would be a logistical nightmare to buy all the land needed from thousands of property owners.

Japan's cabinet decided a year ago that emergency reconstruction work did not have to be put out to bidding, a decision that conforms to World Trade Organization

rules. Shares of Fudo Construction Co., which is strong in the Kobe area, have more than doubled from \$10 per share to \$20 yen Tuesday.

But some analysts said they doubted the windfall would be that great. Toshiyuki Itoh, an industry analyst at CS First Boston, estimated that \$20 billion to \$30 billion a year would be spent on earthquake reconstruction for the next two years. That is about 2.5 percent to 4 percent of Japan's total spending on construction, which amounts to about \$800 billion a year.

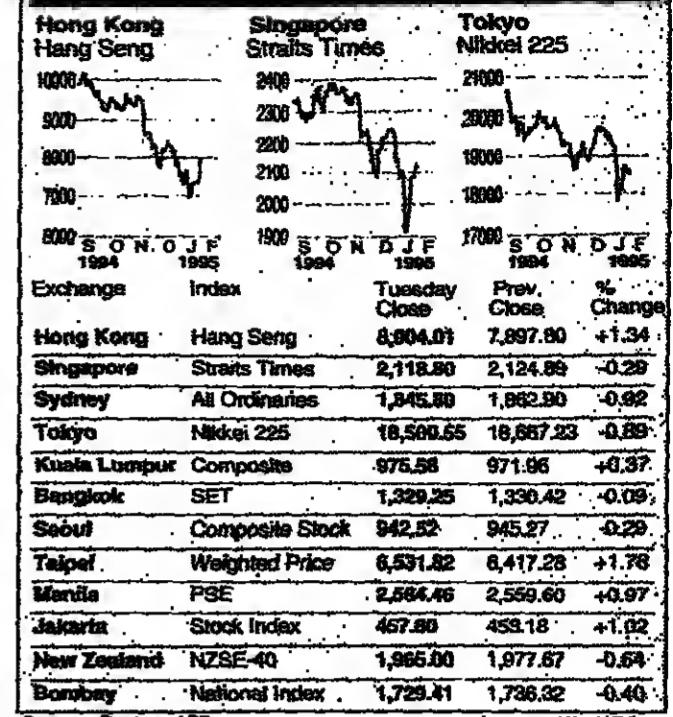
In addition, construction companies will be under pressure not to charge too much for earthquake-related work because of its humanitarian aspect. Shortages of lumber, steel and other materials may drive up their prices, cutting the construction industry's profits.

"What is open to question is how much money they will be making," said Mark Brown, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities in Tokyo.

To be sure, the industry could use a boost. With Japan's economic slump, orders received by the top 50 construction companies have dropped for three years in a row. The figure for orders last year, 19.2 trillion yen, was 2.7 percent below the 1993 figure and 26.3 percent below the 1991 peak of 26.05 trillion yen.

But the industry's image might be sullied further if it is proven that shoddy work worsened the destruction caused by the quake.

Investor's Asia



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Wardley Holdings Ltd., the Asian investment banking arm of the international banking conglomerate HSBC Holdings PLC, has changed its name to HSBC Investment Bank Asia Holdings Ltd.

• Hong Leong Industries Bhd. offered to buy the 54.52 percent of the packaging company Malaysian Pacific Industries Bhd. that it did not already own.

• Tokai Bank Ltd. said one of its employees had been arrested on charges of attempting to obtain more than 16 billion yen (\$160 million) through fraudulent computer transactions. Police said three Tokai Bank employees had been arrested.

• Kawasaki Steel Corp.'s Kawasaki Steel Container Co. unit will list its shares on the second section of the Osaka Stock Exchange on March 10. The unit said it would issue 3 million new shares, raising an estimated 2.24 billion yen, in a public offering Feb. 27.

• Australia's trade minister, Bob McMullan, will lead a business mission to New Delhi and Bombay next week.

• Tokyo Electric Power Co. will limit its annual fixed-asset investment to less than 1.60 trillion yen over the three years ending in March 1998, cutting back from a planned 1.69 trillion yen in the coming year to improve its finances and its efficiency in anticipation of deregulation in the wholesale-electricity sector.

• Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain will acquire a 25 percent stake in PT Satelindo, the Indonesian communications satellite operator, a source close to the negotiations said.

• Australia's current-account deficit will expand to 2.5 billion Australian dollars (\$19 billion), or 5.4 percent of gross domestic product, in the year ending in June from 3.7 percent of GDP last year, Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. forecast.

• Japan's major banks loaned 1.5 percent less in January than a year earlier; the Federation of Bankers Associations cited stagnant corporate and consumer demand.

• India will use proceeds from oil-company privatizations to help finance the expansion and development of the oil sector, and not to close the government's deficit, the petroleum minister said.

• Sam Hung Kai Properties Ltd.'s \$300 million of senior bonds issued by the Hong Kong concern's Cayman Islands financial unit was rated A3 by Moody's investors Service Inc., based on a guarantee by the parent company.

Bloomberg, AP, AFP, Knight-Ridder

Jakarta Cuts Trade Barriers

Knight-Ridder

SINGAPORE — Indonesia plans to abolish nontariff trade barriers and cut tariff rates on more than 1,000 farm products within 8 years. Ir Syarifuddin Baharsjah, the agriculture minister, said: "Indonesia, in order to comply with international trade agreements, will annual nontariff protections and slash tariff rates on 1,341 agricultural products."

NEC and Hewlett-Packard Team Up for Servers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — NEC Corp. and Hewlett-Packard Co. of the United States announced Tuesday an agreement to jointly develop and manufacture next-generation server computers.

Servers are large computers that are used to store and supply data for other computers in a network.

The two companies said their joint work would combine NEC's large-computer technology with Hewlett-Packard's experience in producing software that allows different computer systems to work together. The servers will use the UNIX computer operating system.

Under the agreement, Hewlett-Packard

also will supply its current UNIX server model to NEC for sale under the NEC name. NEC will market the server in Japan.

The two companies said they expected demand for large UNIX servers to expand rapidly as an alternative to more costly mainframe-class computers.

NEC also announced that it had acquired a 3.3 percent stake in SunDisk Corp., a California-based company that specializes in flash-memory chips.

Flash technology allows data stored in a memory to be retained even after the power is turned off. The chips are eventually expected to replace many of the hard-disk drives in computers.

NEC will pay about 200 million yen (\$2

million) for the stake. SunDisk is 25 percent owned by Seagate Technology Inc.

The two companies are developing a 256-megabit flash-memory chip which they expect to launch in 1996.

NEC last year announced the development of the world's first prototype for a 4-megabit flash memory chip.

A single 256-megabit flash chip would be capable of storing 30 minutes of compact disc-quality music. NEC and SunDisk plan to incorporate 16 of the chips onto a single card the size of a thick credit card, giving them a storage density 10 times that of existing flash cards.

(AP, AFP, APF)

Hanny Will License BASF to Sell Memorex Products in Europe

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — BASF AG will buy a three-year license to sell videocassettes and other products in Europe under the Memorex brand name from Hanny Magnetics (Holdings) Ltd., the financially troubled Hong Kong-based maker of floppy disks and videocassettes said Tuesday.

Hanny also said the German chemicals and consumer products concern would buy inventory and contracts for the Memorex business in Europe from it for £7.6 million (\$12 million).

BASF has agreed to pay Hanny a fixed royalty of

£1 million a year on all sales by BASF of Memorex products in Europe up to £50 million a year and 2 percent of sales above £50 million a year.

Hanny acquired the Memorex magnetic-tape and disk business in the United States late in 1993, but this drove up its costs, and Hanny had a loss of 137.8 million Hong Kong dollars (£18 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30, 1994.

The company said the agreements with BASF would allow it to reduce its costs. Analysts said they also would bring down Hanny's debt, which totaled about 740 million dollars as of March 31, 1994.

The sale will allow Hanny to focus on its Memorex operations outside Europe, in particular in North America, Stephen Leung, an investment analyst at Daini Institute of Research (HK) Ltd., said.

Hanny will have the right to terminate the licensing agreement if BASF's sales of Memorex products are less than £20 million in the first year, £25 million in the second year or £30 million in the third year.

After three years, Hanny will be able to negotiate an extension of the agreement with BASF or resume sales of the Memorex products in Europe itself.

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Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk		High	Low	Last	Chg
						1993	1993				
181/2	93/4	AAON	-	.16	312	127/4	13	137/4	131/4	137/4	+3/4
33/4	15/4	ABC RdB	-	.9	240	215/4	21	215/4	211/4	215/4	+1/4
29/2	17/4	ABT RdG	.19	.17	728	17	154	165/4	165/4	165/4	+1/4
24/2	14/4	ABX End	-	.6	634	125/4	12	125/4	125/4	125/4	+1/4
69/2	21/4	ACK Tel	-	.54	56	397/4	30	397/4	385/4	397/4	+5/4
51/2	32/4	ADC Tel	-	.13	243	175/4	17	175/4	175/4	175/4	+1/4
21/4	13/4	ADCPlex	-	.15	122	105/4	93/4	105/4	105/4	105/4	+1/4
17/4	9/4	AEG Chn	.481	.15	1492	174/4	14	1492	244/4	244/4	+1/4
51/4	19/4	AEG Cncl	-	.11	11	27/4	27	27/4	27/4	27/4	+1/4
21/4	12/4	AEGPS Hld	-	.11	11	27/4	27	27/4	27/4	27/4	+1/4
33	15/4	AST	-	.1	3651	205/4	26	205/4	261/4	261/4	+1/4
201/4	14/4	AbbyH	-	.24	425	205/4	59	205/4	205/4	205/4	+1/4
16/4	5/4	AbcTel	-	.14	602	154/4	14	154	154/4	154/4	+1/4
22/4	7/4	Accts Accm	-	.14	1203	145/4	14	145	145/4	145/4	+1/4
27/4	16	AcmeMef	-	.7	28	162/4	16	162/4	162/4	162/4	+1/4
14/4	7/4	Acct	-	.26	414	125/4	12	125/4	125/4	125/4	+1/4
24/4	15/4	AcctVic	-	.22	431	154/4	14	154	154/4	154/4	+1/4
16/4	9/4	Acadums	-	.26	936	305/4	29	305/4	205/4	305/4	+1/4
23/4	14/4	Academy	-	.1	577	104/4	10	104	104	104	+1/4
31/4	8/4	Academy H	-	.1	23	194/4	194/4	194/4	194/4	194/4	+1/4
20/4	19/4	AcaduS	.20	.7	289	402/4	29	402/4	295/4	402/4	+1/4
82	20/4	Academ	-	.26	253	265/4	26	265/4	262/4	265/4	+1/4
35/4	15	AcdmH	-	.1	140	165/4	16	165/4	165/4	165/4	+1/4
19/2	12/4	Accts Lb	-	.1	2351	85/4	31	85/4	85/4	85/4	+1/4
41/2	24/4	AcctsTas	.27	.18	12	1455	205/4	31	205/4	225/4	+1/4
27/4	21/4	Acctvns	.22	.18	12	1455	205/4	31	205/4	225/4	+1/4
25/4	17	ACHTech	-	.1	503	205/4	154	154	154	154	+1/4
18/4	9/4	Acqum	-	.16	176	205/4	205/4	205/4	195/4	195/4	+1/4
21/2	13/4	AcResp S	.180	.2	72	1452	57/4	56/4	56/4	56/4	+1/4
63/4	21/4	Acro	-	.1	8	485/4	305/4	305/4	305/4	305/4	+1/4
9/4	9/4	Acron	-	.40	17	1124	28/4	28/4	28/4	28/4	+1/4
19/4	4/4	Acrid's	.38	.45	18	485/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+1/4
27/4	30/4	AlexBld	-	.24	28071	164/4	250	250	250	250	+1/4
25/2	10/4	AlexC	-	.1	14	1257	65/4	65/4	65/4	65/4	+1/4
12/4	5/4	AlexCo	-	.1	43	235/4	32/4	32/4	32/4	32/4	+1/4
23/4	11/4	AlexS	.60	.23	6	223	25/4	25/4	25/4	25/4	+1/4
22	21/4	AllardGo	-	.1	47	475/4	40/4	40/4	40/4	40/4	+1/4
36	7/4	AlphaBta	-	.1	36	10/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	9/4	+1/4
20/2	21/4	Altera	-	.1	19	120	11/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	+1/4
36	16/4	AltResc	-	.1	16	19/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+1/4
25/4	12	Altrom	-	.1	16	19/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+1/4
27/4	19	AltroOn S	.56	.22	16	12557	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+1/4
27/4	12	ANR	.72	.17	10	165/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+1/4
19/4	9/4	AmBldg	-	.1	781	177/4	177/4	177/4	177/4	177/4	+1/4
19/2	12	ACIosVov	.16	1.23	350	471/4	14	14	14	14	+1/4
18/4	15/4	Acctold	.24	.19	17	2267	14	14	14	14	+1/4
20/2	12/4	AcmeEg	-	.1	19	120	11/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	+1/4
24/4	17/4	AcnFront	-	.1	19	120	11/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	+1/4
21/2	25/4	Acresl	.56	.20	14	452	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+1/4
24	14/4	Acresl	-	.1	513	15/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	+1/4
24/4	19/4	AMMS	.56	.22	72	749	19/4	185/4	185/4	185/4	+1/4
17/2	5	AMME	-	.1	32	394	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	+1/4
19/4	11/4	AmMbsf	-	.1	35	14/4	14/4	14/4	14/4	14/4	+1/4
30/2	14/4	APwrChv	.056	.4	24	1375	11/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	+1/4
15	10	APublish	-	.1	216	12/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	+1/4
23/4	15/4	AsAvFC	-	.1	397	20/4	19/4	19/4	19/4	19/4	+1/4
20/4	14/4	AsAvFcs	.5	.12	11	1193	16/4	17/4	17/4	17/4	+1/4
25/4	19	Armed	.24	.19	27	279	14/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+1/4
44	34/4	Armen	.32	.29	31811	14/4	6/4	6/4	6/4	6/4	+1/4
33/4	7/4	ArmitChp	.00	.9	8	777	14/4	14/4	14/4	14/4	+1/4
19/4	10/4	ArchGm	.045	.14	14	120	13/4	18/4	18/4	18/4	+1/4
04/4	38	Andrew	.6	.12	337	174/4	174/4	174/4	174/4	174/4	+1/4
21/4	12/4	Andros	-	.1	20	403	14/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	+1/4
10/4	12	Andros	.18	.12	337	14/4	14/4	14/4	14/4	14/4	+1/4
23/4	14/4	Androstec	.48	.13	21	4547	14/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	+1/4
19/4	12	Apogee	.52	.13	21	215	14/4	14/4	14/4	14/4	+1/4
10/4	10	AppSou S	.55	.35	21	214	14/4	14/4	14/4	14/4	+1/4
23/4	11	AppSou S	-	.1	1033	14/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	+1/4
12/4	5/4	AppSpxtr	-	.1	20	423	14/4	27/4	27/4	27/4	+1/4
30/4	13/4	Appstn	-	.1	20	403	14/4	24/4	24/4	24/4	+1/4
13/4	11/4	Appstn S	-	.1	16	16017	4/4	42/4	42/4	42/4	+1/4
54/4	34/4	ApplMod	.20	.13	26	212	24/4	23/4	23/4	23/4	+1/4
20/4	14/4	ArborBrg	-	.1	24	524	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	+1/4
22	14/4	ArborHl	-	.1	12	1275	19/4	19/4	19/4	19/4	+1/4
14/4	14/4	Arctco S	.54	.14	14	1023	14/4	10/4	10/4	10/4	+1/4
31/4	24/4	ArgeoGe	.1.6	.16	212	253	21/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+1/4
15/4	18	ArgeoJ	.04	.3	16	212	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+1/4
15/4	10/4	ArkBest	-	.1	16	212	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	+1/4
22/4	11/4	ArkCrd	.54	.44	24	16	560	18/4	18/4	18/4	+1/4
22/4	17/4	ArkEnd	.54	.44	15	1070	8/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	+1/4
57/4	11/4	Arctf	-	.1	75	1530	56/4	55/4	55/4	55/4	+1/4
13/4	7/4	AscndC	-	.1	19	569	8/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	+1/4
41	34	AscpTt1	-	.1	21	457	3/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	+1/4
20/4	11	Aspec	-	.1	9	467	3/4	11/4	11/4	11/4	+1/4
34/4	25/4	AstorCp	-	.1	26	1455	24/4	27/4	27/4	27/4	+1/4
38/4	12/4	AstGeAr	-	.1	26	1455	24/4	23/4	23/4	23/4	+1/4
27/4	13/4	AstGeAr	-	.1	26	1455	24/4	23/4	23/4	23/4	+1/4
31/4	11/4	AstroSt	-	.1	45	2547	3/4	31/4	31/4	31/4	+1/4
34/4	16/4	AstuBon	-	.24	978	16	16/4	15/4	15/4	15/4	+1/4
9/4	31/4	AstuSv	-	.1	22	3339	9/4	37/4	37/4	37/4	+1/4
41/4	28/4	Autofck S	.24	.2	22	3612	10/4	19/4	19/4	19/4	+1/4
24/4	16/4	Ausbind	-	.1	20	424	10/4	10/4	10/4	10/4	+1/4
25/4	15/4	Autofute	-	.1	14	2344	7/4	6/4	6/4	6/4	+1/4
43/4	21/4	AvidCh	-	.1	30	7405	32/4	31/4	31/4	31/4	+1/4

AMEX
American Express

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1995

12 Month High Low Stock	5y Div	Ytd PE	100s	High	Low	Latest Chg/c	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Ytd PE	100s	High	Low	Latest Chg/c	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Ytd PE	100s	High	Low	Latest Chg/c		
8% 6% CCM	.84e-11.4	-	46	72	71	+ 1	46% 29% ForsIC B	.20e	4	-	10	31	31	+ 1	46% 14% MC Shb	.10e	7.8	11	11	11	+ 1	
9% 4% CMC CP	-	-	6	22	61	- 1	52% 40% ForStLb	-	-	34	80	49	- 1	52% 13% MIP Pr	.10e	7.3	12	40	24	+ 1		
21% 10% FBS Fin	32b 2.3	11	-	38	13	- 1	3% 1% ForPet	-	-	-	20	19	19	- 1	51% 14% PGS17	.11e	4.3	12	50	17	+ 1	
1% 1% CXR	-	-	-	82	22	- 1	13% 12% FourPw S	-	-	-	25	21	21	- 1	51% 14% PBS110	.15e	8.0	11	11	17	+ 1	
67% 39% Colvsn	-	-	152	22	55	+ 5	7% 3% Franklin	.45	11.8	13	19	6	6	+ 1	7% 14% PBS112	.12e	2.5	11	21	15	+ 1	
9% 3% Cabellb	.10	-	4	75	76	+ 1	22% 21% Franklin RE	.50	10.0	13	23	4	3	+ 1	7% 14% PBS114	.12e	2.5	12	17	17	+ 1	
23% 10% Costle A's	-	-	4	41	40	- 1	4% 3% Franklin Sup	.44	11.2	13	30	3	3	- 1	7% 14% PBS116	.10e	5.3	15	20	15	+ 1	
1% 1% Coop	-	-	4	37	36	- 1	5% 2% FredEl	-	-	115	21	21	- 1	5% 14% PBS118	.35	5.1	17	20	14	+ 1		
16% 9% Comfor	-	-	39	92	92	- 1	24% 21% Fresenius	-	-	24	4%	4%	- 1	5% 14% PBS120	.10e	6.5	17	17	17	+ 1		
12% 14% CMCorC B	.14	-	40	21	21	- 1	23% 21% FromAdl	.12	4.7	21	21	21	- 1	3% 21% Medeva	.22e	2.0	16	188	107	+ 1		
21% 14% GmC	1.08	-	23	25	22	- 1	11% 7% Gainsco	.04b	5	12	83	8%	8%	- 1	4% 14% PIGMT3	.90	5.5	11	11	11	+ 1	
18% 9% GmC12	1.08	-	21	10	11	- 1	22% 20% GainOil	.10e	24	16	45	4	4	- 1	5% 14% PIMG	.90	7.8	12	28	13	+ 1	
13% 9% GmC13	1.20	21	10	60	60	+ 1	7% 3% GameB	.30	5.0	-	42	16	16	- 1	5% 14% PIRNTY	.90	5.5	11	11	11	+ 1	
78% 64% CorpPf	6.00	-	10	12	12	- 1	31% 29% GantP	-	-	-	1419	9	9	- 1	5% 14% PMS17	.11e	7.9	14	14	14	+ 1	
13% 5% CorPf	4.00	-	12	12	12	- 1	5% 3% GantP	-	-	-	427	8	7	- 1	5% 14% PMS18	.10e	5.3	14	14	14	+ 1	
16% 11% Costle A's	.40	-	12	12	12	- 1	5% 3% GantP	-	-	-	156	13	13	- 1	5% 14% PMS19	.10e	6.5	17	17	17	+ 1	
26% 23% CorpPf	1.60	6.6	-	24	24	- 1	11% 9% Geltm's S	-	-	-	138	13	13	- 1	5% 14% PMS20	.10e	7.2	11	11	11	+ 1	
9% 6% CorpTn	-	-	85	85	85	- 1	11% 7% GmAuto	-	-	-	138	13	13	- 1	5% 14% PMS21	.10e	5.5	11	11	11	+ 1	
21% 17% CorpTn	1.50	7.2	-	189	197	+ 19	11% 7% GmEmp	-	-	-	74	7	7	- 1	5% 14% PMS22	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
6% 4% CCPdo a	.81	2.3	-	208	47	+ 47	5% 7% GmMec	-	-	-	91	9	9	- 1	5% 14% PMS23	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
18% 14% CentSe	1.61	10.1	-	76	16	+ 16	19% 9% GemDr	.24b	2.5	74	91	91	91	- 1	5% 14% PMS24	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
8% 6% ChedA	.401	-	26	48	48	- 1	24% 19% GemGCR	.16	2.4	12	300	6	6	+ 1	5% 14% PMS25	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
5% 11% ChDvA	5	-	197	3	44	+ 44	5% 7% GemGCR	-	-	-	203	20	20	- 1	5% 14% PMS26	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
10% 21% ChDvB	-	-	18	3	44	+ 44	18% 14% GlcWtr	.70	4.1	65	17	16	16	- 1	5% 14% PMS27	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
40% 21% ChDvEn	-	-	8	7	7	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm1	-	-	-	47	9	9	- 1	5% 14% PMS28	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
10% 13% ChDvH	-	-	1403	17	17	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm2	-	-	-	47	11	11	- 1	5% 14% PMS29	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
9% 6% ChDvH	.11	15	15	246	204	+ 204	12% 7% GlobSm3	-	-	-	19	19	19	- 1	5% 14% PMS30	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
30% 6% ChevS	6	-	19	24	24	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm4	-	-	-	19	19	19	- 1	5% 14% PMS31	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
54% 5% ChevT	1.20	4.5	B	19	26	+ 26	12% 7% GlobSm5	-	-	-	19	19	19	- 1	5% 14% PMS32	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
18% 10% Chef	-	-	31	31	31	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm6	-	-	-	19	19	19	- 1	5% 14% PMS33	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
26% 19% ChInt'l pf	1.81	8.6	-	22	2461	17%	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm7	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS34	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1
18% 8% ChInt'l pf	-	-	22	2461	20	+ 20	12% 7% GlobSm8	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS35	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
9% 6% ChInt'l pf	-	-	22	82	81	+ 81	12% 7% GlobSm9	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS36	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
10% 4% ChInt'l pf	-	-	15	192	192	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm10	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS37	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
5% 1% ChInt'l pf	-	-	15	27	27	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm11	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS38	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
5% 1% ChInt'l pf	-	-	15	27	27	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm12	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS39	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
5% 1% ChInt'l pf	-	-	15	27	27	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm13	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS40	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
10% 7% CohenSr	.80a	7.8	-	14	84	+ 84	12% 7% GlobSm14	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS41	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
16% 3% ColDlt	1.08	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm15	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS42	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
4% 4% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm16	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS43	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm17	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS44	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm18	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS45	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm19	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS46	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm20	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS47	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm21	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS48	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm22	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS49	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm23	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS50	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm24	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS51	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm25	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS52	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm26	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS53	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm27	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS54	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm28	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS55	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm29	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS56	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm30	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS57	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm31	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS58	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm32	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS59	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm33	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS60	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm34	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS61	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm35	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS62	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm36	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS63	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm37	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS64	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm38	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS65	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm39	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS66	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm40	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS67	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm41	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS68	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm42	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS69	.20e	1.4	23	23	23	+ 1	
1% 1% ColDlt	-	-	14	84	84	- 1	12% 7% GlobSm43	-	-	-	174	174	174	- 1	5% 14% PMS70</td							

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading date. When a split or a dividend amounting to 10 percent or more has been declared, the stock's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual. Bids/askups are based on the latest declaration.

- a —**Bid/dividend also extra/si.**
- b —**annual rate of Dividend plus stock dividend.**
- c —**last reported Bividend.**
- d —**called.**
- e —**new yearly low.**
- f —**Bividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.**
- g —**Bividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.**
- h —**Dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.**
- i —**Dividend paid in this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest division date.**
- k —**dividends declared or paid this year, on accumulative basis with 8 dividends in arrears.**
- n —**new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.**
- r —**revenue per share.**
- P/E —**price-earnings ratio.**
- r —**Dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.**
- s —**stock split. Olividend begins with date of split.**
- sls —**sales.**
- t —**Bividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.**
- u —**new yearly high.**
- v —**trading notified.**
- vi —**in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies.**
- wd —**when distributed.**
- wi —**when issued.**
- ww —**with warrants.**
- x —**ex-rights date or ex-right(s).**
- ysl —**year-to-date sales.**
- zs —**without warrant(s).**
- v —**ex-dividend and sales in full.**
- vid —**yield.**
- z —**sales in full.**

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Herald Tribune
SPORTS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1995

PAGE 21

NBA Player Hits Fan in Stands

The Associated Press

PORTRALD, Oregon — Soccer player Eric Cantona is not the only athlete with a sensitive psyche and overlarge ears.

The Houston Rockets' temporary guard Vernon Maxwell, who has a history of off-court troubles, charged 10 rows into the stands and, according to witnesses, punched a spectator during the third quarter a 120-82 loss to the Portland Trail Blazers on Monday night.

The 35-year-old man, Steve George, said he will press charges.

"He hit me square," George said as he held an ice pack to the left side of his jaw. "I was hit by an NBA player in the face while I was sitting in row L and I'm not happy."

Teammate Robert Horry and a Rockets assistant coach, Larry Smith, chased Maxwell into the crowd. All three were ejected from the game; Maxwell faces at least a suspension by the league.

He was charged with illegal possession of a gun in March. In 1992, he was arrested twice in nightclub altercations.

Maxwell, Horry and Smith left Memorial Coliseum before the game ended and could not be reached for comment. The team spent the night in a Portland hotel, but Maxwell was not accepting calls.

His teammates said there is no excuse for a player charging into the crowd.

"You hear hecklers at all arenas," Mario Elie said. "That's how it is. You deal with it. That's part of the game. They pay their ticket, they get a little drunk, they say something rude, but you've got to go beyond that."

Oklahoma State Tops No. 2 Kansas

The Associated Press

Bryant Reeves didn't waste any time making his statement.

On Oklahoma State's first possession, the 7-foot senior wheeled and went right at visiting Kansas' 7-2 Greg Ostertag, who had outplayed Reeves in three games last season.

Ostertag blocked the shot, but Reeves recovered the ball, went back up, drew a foul and made both free throws. He was on his way to a 33-

point, 20-rebound game that carried No. 24 Oklahoma State to a 79-69 victory over the second-ranked Jayhawks on Monday night.

"I thought Bryant was sensational," said Kansas' coach, Roy Williams. "I can't remember a post player doing that much against us in my seven years."

The Cowboys took over first place in the Big Eight Conference with their 15th straight victory.

Reeves' 20 rebounds were a career-high and came on a night when he became just the fifth Big Eight player to reach 2,000 points and 1,000 rebounds in a career. He also became the first Cowboy to have at least 30 points and 20 rebounds in a game.

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, But spare my Orioles' dignity." — John Greenleaf Whittier Angels.

The Baltimore Orioles respect the baseball fans of America. The owner, Peter Angelos, is on record that he would rather play no games at all than send out a team of replacement players.

"Give me baseball or give me death" — Patrick Henry Angels.

A lawyer who has worked with unions, a newcomer to baseball, Angelos does not want to insult the history of baseball by digging up stock clerks and putting them in the uniform worn by both Robinsons and all the Nipkeans, too. Now America must use the Orioles' ball cap as its banner.

It is fitting that the Baltimore Orioles play only a few miles from Fort McHenry, where Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Baltimore Orioles are America's Team now.

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my baseball" — Nathan Hale Angels.

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